

NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ

Bài tập trắc nghiệm
TIẾNG ANH

10

- * Tài liệu dành cho học sinh chương trình phân ban: Ban Khoa học tự nhiên và ban Cơ sở
- * Biên soạn theo chương trình và SGK mới của bộ Giáo dục & Đào tạo



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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**BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM
TIẾNG ANH**

10

Dành cho HS ban Khoa học Tự nhiên và ban Cơ sở

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

UNIT 1

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF...

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ The simple present tense (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a) Cách chia : I, We, You, They + Verb (without To)

He, She, It + Verb - s/es

b) Cách dùng:

* Để diễn tả 1 chân lí, 1 sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex: - The Sun rises in the East.

- Vietnam is in Asia.

- Thomas comes from a small village in England .

* Để diễn tả 1 thói quen hoặc 1 việc xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại (trong câu thường có often; usually; always ; sometimes; seldom; rarely; every day/ week...).

Ex: - Peter often goes to class late.

- My mother gets up early every morning.

- What do you do every night ?

2/ The simple past tense (Thì quá khứ đơn)

a) Cách chia: I, We, You, They + **verb – ed / v2**

He, She, It

b) Cách dùng: * Để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ (thường kèm với các từ chỉ thời gian như yesterday, ago, last night/ week, month..., in 2000...).

Ex: - We graduated from university in 2000.

- She got married three years ago

* Để diễn tả một hành động được bắt đầu và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ex: - I studied French for five years from 1990 to 1995.

- She wrote this novel in two years when she was here.

* Để diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ

Ex: - I always came here for my Summer holiday when I was still a student.

- She usually worked overtime before becoming manager of the company.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- tramp (n): người sống lang thang
- demonstration (n): cuộc biểu tình
- to be astonished : kinh ngạc, ngạc nhiên
- to be delighted : phấn khởi, vui mừng
- shrug one's shoulder : nhún vai
- whisper (v): thì thầm
- ambition (n): tham vọng
- eventually (adv): rốt cuộc, cuối cùng
- symbolize (v): tượng trưng cho, là biểu tượng của
- survive (v): sống sót
- shipwreck (n): vụ đắm tàu
- environment (n): môi trường

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> imple | B. <u>l</u> ittle | C. <u>d</u> imple | D. <u>s</u> weet |
| 2. A. de <u>f</u> eat | B. un <u>l</u> eaded | C. be <u>l</u> ieve | D. <u>l</u> ead <u>e</u> r |
| 3. A. mon <u>k</u> ey | B. don <u>k</u> ey | C. gr <u>e</u> y | D. <u>k</u> ey |
| 4. A. cr <u>e</u> ature | B. cr <u>e</u> amy | C. cr <u>e</u> ative | D. cr <u>e</u> ase |
| 5. A. m <u>e</u> eting | B. r <u>e</u> ceive | C. f <u>e</u> ature | D. de <u>a</u> fen |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. routine | B. office | C. technology | D. biology |
| 7. A. history | B. education | C. literature | D. chemistry |
| 8. A. passenger | B. peasant | C. quarter | D. tobacco |
| 9. A. buffalo | B. neighbour | C. happily | D. occupation |
| 10. A. arrive | B. another | C. fellow | D. contented |

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. I will see him when he here tomorrow.
A. comes B. will come C. has come D. had come
12. The boys broke a window when they football.
A. played B. were playing C. had played D. are playing

13. What to you yesterday?
 A. happened B. did happen C. had happen D. has happened
14. I about him when suddenly he came in.
 A. talk B. talked C. am talking D. was talking
15. Please don't touch anything before
 A. the police will come B. the police comes
 C. the police come D. the police would come
16. She used to her living by delivering vegetables to local hotels.
 A. earn B. gain C. get D. win
17. "When?" - "In 1928".
 A. penicillin was discovered B. was penicillin discovered
 C. did penicillin discovered D. did penicillin discover
18. Nobody knows what the of the explosion was.
 A. source B. cause C. reaction D. reason
19. The newspaper report contained important information.
 A. many B. another C. an D. a lot of
20. Don't make noise. My mother with her friends.
 A. is talking B. was talking C. talks D. talked
21. My sister has a baby daughter yesterday, and she is my first
 A. nephew B. cousin C. niece D. relation
22. the teacher gave me a passing grade.
 A. After taking the test B. After I take the test
 C. After I took the test D. After I taken the test
23. The traffic lights to green and the cars drove on
 A. exchanged B. turned C. removed D. shone
24. It's at least a month since Tom.
 A. I last seen B. I last see
 C. I have last seen D. I last saw
25. We'll play tennis and we'll have lunch.
 A. then B. straight away C. immediately D. so
26. Not until darkness fell he hadn't done half of his work.
 A. that he realized B. did he realize
 C. that he didn't realize D. didn't he realize
27. Take the number 7 bus and get at Forest Road.
 A. up B. down C. outside D. off
28. I her since I a student.
 A. know/am B. knew/was
 C. have known/am D. have known/was
29. The policeman me the way.
 A. told B. said C. explained D. directed

30. He his job last month and since then he out of work.
 A. has lost/is B. had lost/was
 C. lost/has been D. lost/had been
31. My mother was of making a cake when the front door bell rang.
 A. at the center B. on her way
 C. in the middle D. halfway through
32. Yesterday, when I at the station, the train for 15 minutes.
 A. arrived/had left B. arrive/has left
 C. arrived/left D. had arrived/left
33. Is there a bank where I can these pounds for dollars?
 A. exchange B. turn C. alter D. arrange
34. with the book I lent you last week?
 A. Had you finished B. Have you finished
 C. Do you finish D. Did you finish
35. from Bill, all the students said they would go.
 A. Except B. Only C. Apart D. Separate
36. People English and French in Canada.
 A. speak B. have spoken C. had spoken D. are speaking
37. When I got to the hospital, she in the waiting room.
 A. sat B. had sat C. was sitting D. has sitting
38. The light out while we were having tea.
 A. was going B. went
 C. had gone D. has gone
39. When the starter gave the all the competitors in the race began to run round the track.
 A. signal B. warning C. shot D. show
40. I saw a thief take Norman's wallet so I ran him, but I didn't catch him.
 A. into B. after C. over D. near

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Jules is now in his sixties, and is one of the many homeless people who live on the streets; he buys a newspaper most days. Today, with his fellow tramps, he reads about yesterday's student demonstrations.

Like many of the tramps who live under the bridges in Paris, Jules was not always so poor. A long time ago he was in the Navy, and like many

who have been to sea for a long time, he has stayed slim and fit. Despite the strict organization on board ship, he loved the life, and had the opportunity to see many countries. He visited Poland and Russia; in South Africa he realized what he valued in each country was the people he met. He was always astonished and delighted by the ways in which the people he met differed from one country to another. Some day, he hopes, everyone will see the world as he does.

After many happy years in the Navy, he had to retire. The good things in life always come to an end. His mother and father had long since died and he'd lost touch with his other relatives. He came to Paris and became an industrial designer. He was happy, although it wasn't the same as the sea. He never wanted to get married and have children.

And then there was the period of darkness. He smiles sadly. He shrugs his shoulders and looks at his hands. There are tears in the corners of his eyes. This is something that he cannot bring himself to talk about. "It all went wrong," he whispers.

He was silent for a minute; then recovered. He began to talk more loudly. "Look at me now - it makes me angry. And what about the President? He's been in power for years, and look what he's done for us. Nothing! I'm still out on the streets and I live the life of a dog."

41. It would appear that Jules
- A. takes an interest in important events.
 - B. has organized a protest recently.
 - C. has no contact with other homeless people.
 - D. is not as poor as he used to be.
42. When Jules was in the Navy, he
- A. only visited three countries.
 - B. enjoyed the strict life on board ship.
 - C. liked meeting people from different countries.
 - D. was very well paid for the job he did.
43. Jules changed his job because he
- A. was too old to stay in the Navy.
 - B. wanted to start a family.
 - C. wanted to be near his relatives in Paris.
 - D. did not enjoy the work any more.
44. Jules lost his job and became a tramp because
- A. of reasons he does not want to discuss.
 - B. he did not have any family.
 - C. of the death of his parents.
 - D. he was tired of doing a normal job.

45. The text states that Jules thinks the President
- A. has not had enough time to change things.
 - B. should not allow homeless people to stay on the streets.
 - C. should increase pensions for old people.
 - D. should have done more to help people like him.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

HOPES AND DREAMS

Some years ago, my daughter was studying English at a university on the south coast. One evening she phoned to tell me that what she really wanted to do was (46)..... round the world, so she was looking (47)..... the possibility of working in another country. She had seen several (48)..... in the newspaper for student teachers of English abroad, and she was (49)..... in one in Italy, which she was desperate to visit. She decided that this would be a good (50)..... to achieve her ambition, so she was writing to (51)..... for the job. The reply (52)..... a long time to arrive, but eventually she received a letter asking if she (53)..... go for an interview in London the following week. She was so excited that she immediately (54)..... in touch with the school owner and agreed to attend the interview. She was determined that nothing would prevent her (55)..... doing what she had set out to do. A (56)..... days before the interview she had a very strange dream in which she (57)..... birth to a beautiful baby. She was a little nervous and (58)..... about the dream and phoned to ask me what I thought it might (59)..... . As I knew something about dreams, I was able to assure her that it only symbolized her (60)..... to do well in the interview.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 46. A. journey | B. travel | C. voyage | D. trip |
| 47. A. up | B. over | C. into | D. round |
| 48. A. notices | B. posters | C. advertisements | D. announcements |
| 49. A. interested | B. keen | C. attracted | D. enthusiastic |
| 50. A. path | B. route | C. manner | D. way |
| 51. A. claim | B. inquire | C. request | D. apply |
| 52. A. was | B. took | C. spent | D. passed |
| 53. A. should | B. would | C. must | D. will |
| 54. A. got | B. came | C. went | D. became |
| 55. A. of | B. from | C. in | D. about |
| 56. A. some | B. several | C. few | D. little |
| 57. A. made | B. had | C. gave | D. produced |

58. A. bored B. worried C. offended D. annoyed
59. A. intend B. mean C. interpret D. realize
60. A. desire B. request C. want D. demand

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. We always go to school by foot because we don't live far from it.
A B C D
62. Before going to bed, Mrs. Tuyet usually read something or watches
A B C D
some programs on television.
63. It's ten years since we have left school in 1996.
A B C D
64. Everybody danced and sang happy at the party last night.
A B C D
65. I was working really hard in my office yesterday when the electricity
A B C
is out.
D
66. I like classical music very much so I rarely listen to it whenever I have
A B C D
free time.
67. History lessons seems to go on and on to me because I never feel like
A B C D
this subject.
68. I can't remember the name of the girl who sitting next to me at the
A B C D
party last weeken
69. She usually has a glass of milk after breakfast, but now she drinks a
A B C D
cup of coffee
70. People say that during World War II, many women take over the
A B
businesses for their absent husbands.
C D
71. He can't make everybody understood him whenever he speaks French.
A B C D
72. As soon as John will get a good job, he is going to buy a flat.
A B C D

73. Alice, as well as her classmates, are studying hard for the final exams.
A B C D
74. The number of people who survived the Titanic shipwreck in 1912 were
A B C D
quite small.
75. The children was playing outdoors last night when it began to rain very hard.
A B C D
76. During the war our government received fewer information about
A B C D
the situation in that country.
77. Some of us have to study their lessons more carefully if we expect
A B C
to pass this examination.
D
78. After the discovery of lasers, many people who suffers from cancer
A B C
have been treated and got a successful cure.
D
79. Factories have to treat their wastes so as to they are less harmful to
A B C D
people and our environment.
80. It has been said that people are not aware of pollution years ago.
A B C D

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 2

SCHOOL TALKS

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGŨ PHÁP

INFINITIVE AND GERUND (Động từ nguyên dạng và danh động từ)

** Các động từ được theo sau bởi Gerund:*

- avoid: You should try to avoid walking as much as possible.
- be worth: It's not worth waiting for her at this time of day.
- dislike: She dislikes having to work overtime.
- enjoy: Do you enjoy meeting people from other countries?
- fancy: I don't fancy going out this afternoon.
- help: I can't help laughing when I see you in such horrible shirt.
- keep: I wish you wouldn't keep interrupting.
- mind: I don't mind helping you do the washing up.
- miss: Jane misses going for long country walk.
- practise: You should practise introducing yourself.
- risk: We can't risk starting a fire in the forest.
- can't stand: I can't stand going to the office party.
- admit: Jack admitted stealing the money.
- consider: Have you considered doing the research?
- deny: She denied stealing the money.
- imagine: Can you imagine working with a foreigner?
- report: Helen reported losing her watch to the director.
- suggest: I suggest going to the beach.

** Các động từ được theo sau bởi Infinitive có "to":*

- afford: I can't afford to go on holiday abroad this year.
- appear: My motorbike appears to have broken down.
- ask: She asked me to give this to you.
- choose: I chose not to go to university.
- fail: Jerry failed to arrive on time.
- happen: I happened to be passing so I dropped in.
- refuse: She refused not to sing a song at the party last night.
- manage: The prisoner managed to escape with a home-made ladder.
- offer: They offered to help her but she refused.
- prepare: I had just prepared to go out when he came in.
- want: She always wants to help those orphans.
- agree: Tom agreed to meet us outside the cinema.
- arrange: We arranged to meet at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

- decide: I have decided to buy a new car so I'm working overtime.
- expect: I don't expect to see her again.
- promise: She promised to lend me her car last night.

*** Các động từ theo sau bởi hoặc là Infinitive hoặc là Gerund mà không đổi nghĩa**

- attempt: I attempted to leave/leaving but the police stopped me.
- begin: She began to study/studying English at the age of five.
- continue: Please continue to work/working for us.
- start: It started to rain/raining as soon as we went out.

*** Các động từ theo sau bởi hoặc Infinitive hoặc Gerund mà có nghĩa thay đổi.**

- forget to do something: *quên không làm chuyện gì*
I forgot to buy coffee so we'll drink coke instead.
- forget doing something: *quên một chuyện gì đó đã làm, quên không nhớ là đã làm một chuyện gì đó.*
Sorry. I forget meeting you before.
- remember to do something: *nhớ phải làm chuyện gì đó*
Please remember to lock all the doors before going out.
- remember doing something: *nhớ một chuyện gì đó đã xảy ra, đã làm.*
I remember lending her \$10 but she said she didn't borrow my money.
- regret to do something: *lấy làm tiếc phải làm gì đó (thường được sử dụng trong các câu trình trọng.)*
I regret to tell you that you have failed.
- regret doing something: *hối tiếc là đã làm chuyện gì đó.*
Kate regretted not buying the house.
- stop to do something: *dừng lại để làm chuyện gì đó.*
We stop to have a cup of coffee.
- stop doing something: *thôi không làm gì đó nữa*
My father has stopped smoking cigarettes.
- try to do something: *cố gắng làm gì đó*
I tried to get up early but I couldn't.
- try doing something: *thử làm chuyện gì đó*
I try drinking some Vodka but I don't think it tastes good.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- fancy (v): *thích thú, mong muốn*
- fence (n): *hàng rào*
- risk (v): *có nguy cơ*

- pioneer (n): người đi tiên phong
- wagon (n): xe do súc vật kéo (bò, ngựa)
- sporadically (adv): lác đác, rời rạc, không thường xuyên
- negotiate (v): điều đình, đàm phán
- Little House on the Prairie: Ngôi nhà nhỏ trên Thảo nguyên
- chapter (n) chương sách
- partner (n): người cộng tác, người cùng làm một việc gì đó với mình
- diagram (n): biểu đồ
- graphic (n): đồ họa
- instruction (n): sự hướng dẫn, lời hướng dẫn
- appropriately (adv): một cách hợp, một cách thích hợp

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>u</u> gly | B. <u>l</u> uggage | C. <u>u</u> tter | D. <u>h</u> uge |
| 2. A. <u>t</u> arget | B. <u>m</u> arch | C. <u>a</u> rrive | D. <u>a</u> rch |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> ousin | B. <u>b</u> louse | C. <u>m</u> ountain | D. <u>m</u> ouse |
| 4. A. <u>m</u> oney | B. <u>m</u> onument | C. <u>w</u> onderful | D. <u>m</u> other |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> uitar | B. <u>f</u> arther | C. <u>g</u> rammar | D. <u>f</u> ar |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 6. A. geography | B. memory | C. computer | D. prepare |
| 7. A. corner | B. communicate | C. literature | D. history |
| 8. A. usually | B. bicycle | C. international | D. traffic |
| 9. A. entertainment | B. problem | C. holiday | D. hobby |
| 10. A. chemistry | B. comfortable | C. biology | D. company |

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. I'd like to stay at home instead of to the cinema.
☐ A. go ☐ B. going ☐ C. went ☐ D. to go
12. I would rather unemployed than in that factory.
☐ A. to be / to work ☒ B. be / work
☐ C. being / work ☐ D. being / working
13. Mary was so angry that she to see the manager.
☒ A. demanded ☐ B. hoped ☐ C. risked ☐ D. stopped
14. I don't think that red dress her.
☒ A. suits ☐ B. matches ☐ C. cheers ☐ D. agrees

15. The weather is so awful that I don't going out this evening.
A. try B. fancy C. like D. want
16. Let your name in the sheet of paper.
A. to be written B. be written C. write D. being written
17. My father had a worker a fence round our garden.
A. make B. making C. to make D. made
18. I think she is accustomed to English at a private school.
A. taught B. teach C. teaching D. be taught
19. The three friends all for the same job.
A. requested B. applied C. intended D. referred
20. The children could hardly to leave their pets behind.
A. forget B. regret C. bear D. seem
21. This book was written by a well-known writer. It is worth
A. read B. to read C. reading D. have read
22. She remembered the correct address only she had posted the letter.
A. since B. afterwards C. following D. after
23. You don't looking after the baby, do you?
A. agree B. stand C. mind D. notice
24. His parents never allowed him
A. a smoking B. smoking C. to smoke D. some smoked
25. Do you to know when this castle was built?
A. ask B. happen C. imagine D. like
26. Two weeks too long for me to wait.
A. is B. are C. were D. have
27. John to let his children go to the concert.
A. affords B. avoids C. refuses D. stops
28. Let's go for a walk, ?
A. do you B. shall we C. do we D. don't you
29. If I give you the information, I losing my job.
A. expect B. mean C. prepare D. risk
30. So far many beautiful buildings built in Bangkok.
A. were B. have been C. are D. had been
31. What do you to be doing in ten years time?
A. begin B. expect C. remember D. suggest
32. It's high time you to study seriously.
A. begin B. would begin C. began D. did begin
33. My shoes need
A. to mend B. to be mended C. mending D. Both B and C
34. My father's advice made me teaching as my career.
A. to choose B. choosing C. choose D. chosen
35. I can't bear such tight shoes.
A. wear B. wearing C. to wear D. worn

36. It was difficult a date which was convenient for everyone.
 A. making B. to make C. make D. made
37. Do you to tell the police about the missing money?
 A. admit B. confess C. deny D. intend
38. Examinations make me I always get
 A. angry/being nervous B. anger/nervously
 C. angrily/nervous D. angry/nervous
39. Why does Basil looking at his watch?
 A. appear B. attempt C. keep D. mean
40. The shops are always of people at Christmas time.
A. full B. stuffed C. busy D. crowded

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

At the age of sixty-five, Laura Ingalls Wilder began writing a series of novels for young people based on her early experiences on the American frontier. Born in the state of Wisconsin in 1867, she and her family were rugged pioneers. Seeking better farm land, they went by covered wagon to Missouri in 1869, then on to Kansas the next year, returning to Wisconsin in 1871, and travelling on to Minnesota and Iowa before settling permanently in South Dakota in 1879. Because of this constant moving, Wilder's early education took place sporadically in a succession of one-room schools. From age thirteen to sixteen, she attended school more regularly, although she never graduated.

At the age of eighteen, she married Almanzo James Wilder. They bought a small farm in Ozarks, where they remained for the rest of their lives. Their only daughter, Rose, who had become a nationally known journalist, encouraged her mother to write. Serving as agent and editor, Rose negotiated with Harper's to publish her mother's first book, *Little House in the Big Woods*. Seven more books followed, each chronicling her early life on the plains. Written from the perspective of a child, they have remained popular with young readers from many nations. Twenty years after her death in 1957, a weekly television series, *Little House on the Prairie*, was produced, based on the stories from the Wilder books.

41. What is the main topic of the passage?
 A. American pioneer life.
 B. Children literature.
 C. A weekly television series.
 D. Wilder's career.

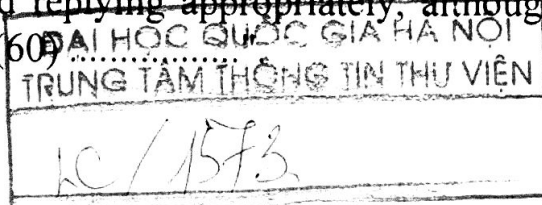
42. Laura Ingalls Wilder began writing novels
- A. when a child on the frontier.
 - B. right after she moved to Ozarks.
 - C. when a young mother.
 - D. after her sixty-fifth birthday.
43. The author mentions all of the following in Laura Ingalls Wilder's life EXCEPT
- A. She went West by covered wagon.
 - B. She graduated from a one-room school.
 - C. She married Almanzo Wilder.
 - D. She had one daughter.
44. The word "they" in underlined 2 refers to
- A. the plains.
 - B. many nations.
 - C. the books.
 - D. young readers.
45. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. Laura Ingalls Wilder wrote scripts for the television series.
 - B. the Wilders were not happy living in Ozarks.
 - C. Wilder's daughter was not a successful writer.
 - D. the Wilder books have a universal appeal.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

EXAM ADVICE

In Part Three of the Speaking Section you work together with a partner. You have to do a (46) task which usually (47) about three minutes. One possible task is "problem (48)", which means you have to look at some (49) information and then (50) the problem with your partner. You may be shown photos, drawings, diagrams, maps, plans, advertisements or computer graphics and it is (51) that you study them carefully. If necessary, check you know exactly what to do by (52) asking the examiner to (53) the instructions or make them clearer.

While you are doing the task, the examiner will probably say very (54) and you should ask your partner questions and make (55) if he or she is not saying much. If either of you have any real difficulties the examiner may decide to step in and (56) Normally, however, you will find plenty to say, which helps the (57) to give you a fair mark. This mark depends on your success in doing the task by (58) with your partner, which includes taking (59) in giving opinions and replying appropriately, although in the end it may be possible to "agree to (60)"



- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. single | B. lonely | C. unique | D. once |
| 47. A. exists | B. lasts | C. stays | D. maintains |
| 48. A. solving | B. working | C. making | D. finding |
| 49. A. optical | B. obvious | C. noticeable | D. visual |
| 50. A. argue | B. discuss | C. talk | D. have |
| 51. A. essential | B. needed | C. helpful | D. successful |
| 52. A. formally | B. officially | C. politely | D. sincerely |
| 53. A. insist | B. copy | C. tell | D. repeat |
| 54. A. little | B. much | C. few | D. many |
| 55. A. ideas | B. statements | C. speeches | D. suggestions |
| 56. A. complain | B. help | C. suggest | D. fail |
| 57. A. judge | B. referee | C. assessor | D. observer |
| 58. A. competing | B. struggling | C. opposing | D. co-operating |
| 59. A. changes | B. sides | C. turns | D. sentences |
| 60. A. contrast | B. disagree | C. argue | D. object |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Hong Son usually goes to school by the bicycle.
A B C D
62. Smoke cigarettes is so harmful that you should give it up.
A B C D
63. Mr. Nguyen Hong Ha is very interested in working as a teacher because
A B
he enjoy teaching children.
C D
64. How many teachers and students there are in your school?
A B C D
65. She avoided to talk to me because she thought that I tried to tell a lie to her.
A B C D
66. In America, people always embracing each other when they meet.
A B C D
67. She saw me and stopped to talk to me while she is going shopping this morning.
A B C D
68. - Peter: How did you live before you come here?
A B
- Mary: In the center of the city.
C D
69. I promise I'll try studying hard and my parents stop worrying about me.
A B C D

70. We expect getting as many good marks at school as possible.
A B C D
71. If tomorrow the weather will be bad, the match will be postponed.
A B C D
72. I don't think this restaurant is a good place where to have dinner.
A B C D
73. His father does not approve of him to go to the wedding reception
A B
without dressing formally.
C D
74. Half of the food that we are serving to the guests are still in the
A B C D
refrigerator.
75. During the war our government received fewer information about
A B C D
the situation in that country.
76. She wanted to know how long would it take her to get there.
A B C D
77. Having lived here for five years, my friend is used to speak English
A B C
with all her classmates.
D
78. In the whole book there was only one chapter which interesting me.
A B C D
79. There is only a few food for dinner. I think you should buy some
A B C
more to eat.
D
80. He told them to obey the traffic law when travelled on the road.
A B C D

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 3

PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGŨ PHÁP

The past perfect tense (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

a) Cách chia: Subject + **had** + past participle (**verb – ed / V3**)

b) Cách dùng: * Để diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Ex: - When I got up this morning, my mother had left.

- He phoned me after he had finished his work.

* Để diễn tả một hành động đã bắt đầu từ trước và kéo dài đến lúc hành động thứ hai diễn ra trong quá khứ.

Ex: - I had studied Spanish for three years before I went to work in Madrid

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| - scream | (v): kêu lên, la lên |
| - string instrument | (n): nhạc cụ dây |
| - wind instrument | (n): nhạc cụ hơi |
| - buckle | (v): cài khóa, thắt dây an toàn (xe hơi) |
| - athlete | (n): vận động viên |
| - celebration | (n): lễ ăn mừng, lễ kỉ niệm... |
| - windshield | (n): kính chắn gió của xe hơi (= windscreen) |
| - victim | (n): nạn nhân |
| - give s.o an injection | : tiêm thuốc cho ai |
| - convince | (v): làm cho ai tin, thuyết phục cho ai tin |
| - literary figure | (n): một nhân vật trong giới văn học |
| - carpenter | (n): thợ mộc |
| - reputation | (n): danh tiếng, tiếng tăm |
| - The Royal Navy | : Hải quân hoàng gia |
| - expert | (n): chuyên gia |
| - errand | (n): việc lật vặt |

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>very</u> | B. <u>intelligent</u> | C. <u>empty</u> | D. <u>damp</u> |
| 2. A. <u>element</u> | B. <u>ensure</u> | C. <u>envelope</u> | D. <u>end</u> |
| 3. A. <u>mature</u> | B. <u>furniture</u> | C. <u>picture</u> | D. <u>adventure</u> |
| 4. A. <u>music</u> | B. <u>singer</u> | C. <u>sacrifice</u> | D. <u>singular</u> |
| 5. A. <u>men</u> | B. <u>bed</u> | C. <u>pencil</u> | D. <u>fat</u> |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. remember | B. temperature | C. because | D. before |
| 7. A. determine | B. prejudice | C. ambitious | D. language |
| 8. A. birthday | B. money | C. expensive | D. lorry |
| 9. A. professor | B. science | C. foreigner | D. comfortable |
| 10. A. degree | B. research | C. devote | D. prejudice |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. Fatemah looked down to discover a snake at her feet. When she saw it, she
A. was screaming B. had screamed
C. screamed D. screams
12. The room was of strangers.
A. full B. complete C. crowded D. filled
13. By the time Alfonso finally graduated from high school, he seven different schools because his parents moved frequently.
A. attended B. was attending
C. had attended D. had been attending
14. We call the very large group of musicians that include string and wind instruments a(n)
A. band B. musical C. orchestra D. trio
15. I borrowed four books on gardening the last time I to the library.
A. go B. went C. had gone D. have gone
16. The station is too away for us to walk.
A. long B. far C. way D. distant
17. Before I started the car, all of the passengers their seat belts.
A. will buckle B. had buckled
C. buckle D. have buckled

18. It was raining heavily we cancelled our picnic.
A. although B. because C. so D. but
19. It seems that whenever I travel abroad I.....to take something I need.
A. forgot B. am forgetting
C. forget D. had forgotten
20. Tell me about it Don't you see I am busy?
A. after B. later C. last D. late
21. After ancient Greek athletes won a race in the Olympics, they a simple crown of olive leaves.
A. received B. had received
C. were receiving D. have received
22. After the race , the celebration began.
A. had been won B. is won
C. will be won D. has been won
23. I'm sure he didn't do it purpose.
A. in B. with C. for D. on
24. A small stone struck the windshield while we.....down the gravel road.
A. drive B. were driving
C. had driven D. had been driving
25. Please call the doctor if the victim is hurt.
A. bad B. serious C. badly D. getting
26. After Diego.....lunch, heto some music for a while.
A. finished/had listened B. had finished/listened
C. finished/listened D. had finished/had listened
27. The ring is made of plastic so it is
A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless
28. Peter his homework when the phone
A. had just finished/rang B. had just finished/had rung
C. just finished/rang D. just finished/had rung
29. Be careful with what you say, he has a temper.
A. strong B. hot C. big D. loud
30. Ianything because the doctorme an injection for the pain before he started working on me.
A. didn't feel/gave B. hadn't felt/had given
C. didn't feel/had given D. hadn't felt/gave
31. I'm sure they were lies.
A. telling B. saying C. making D. speaking

32. The streets wet yesterday because itearly in the morning.
 A. had been /rained B. were/rained
 C. had been /had rained D. were/had rained
33. My car is rather old but it cost me a at the time I bought it.
 A. much money B. fortune C. treasure D. lot of
34. When Danny and Cecelia....., they..... each other for two weeks.
 A. had gotten married/only knew
 B. had gotten married/had only known
 C. got married/had only known
 D. got married/only knew
35. If you want to go abroad for holiday this year, we'll have toon expenses.
 A. cut B. drop C. reduce D. cut down
36. Lee's manager.....to convince him to stay, but he.....to quit.
 A. tried/had already decided B. had tried/had already decided
 C. had tried/already decided D. tried/already decided
37. Jennifer in several other cities when she to move to New York City
 A. lived/decided B. lived/had decided
 C. had lived/decided D. had lived /had decided
38. Elena her bicycle for only a short time before somebody it.
 A. had had/stole B. had had/had stolen
 C. had/stole D. had/had stolen
39. I sick for several days, so I to see the doctor.
 A. had felt/had gone B. felt/had gone
 C. felt/went D. had felt/went
40. The movie by the time we to the theater.
 A. had already started/had gotten B. already started/gotten
 C. had already started/got D. already started/had gotten

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Walt Whitman, born in New York in 1819, was one of American's unusual literary figures. An individualist, he rambled through the countryside seeing people and places, and making them his own. His experiences in earning a living were varied: at times he was a printer, a

teacher, a carpenter, a nurse, and a newspaper editor. He was a big hearted man, open and accepting. He gave freely of his time by caring for the wounded during the Civil War. Though he lived in the city, he often spent time in the country, developing his strong sense of nature, which carried through to his poems. In 1855, he collected the verses he had written, and published them in one thin volume, "Leaves of Grass" a book which he revised and rewrite all the rest of his life. The book was ridiculed by some poets and generally ignored by the others, probably because his verse forms were not traditional. He had felt that it was necessary to achieve a new poetic form in order to communicate his views. His reputation didn't grow until after his death, and it reached a high point in 1920s. Since then, Whitman's style has greatly influenced modern poets.

41. The best title for this passage is
A. Leaves of Grass. B. Walt Whitman.
C. A Country Man. D. Poetry: A New Form.
42. The word "rambled" in line 2 is most similar to the meaning of
A. stopped briefly. B. marched excitedly.
C. travelled quickly. D. walked slowly.
43. In the phrase "making them his own" in line 3, he is
A. owning them. B. changing them.
C. understanding them. D. working for them.
44. Whitman's big-heartedness is shown by his
A. visiting the countryside. B. being an individualist.
C. caring for the wounded. D. rewriting Leaves of Grass.
45. The passage says that during Whitman's life time, other poets
A. laughed at him. B. communicated with him.
C. praised him. D. accepted him.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

A FAMOUS EXPLORER

Captain James Cook is remembered today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (46) most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family and had to work hard to (47) his position in life. He was lucky to be (48) by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started (49) in a shop in a fishing village (50) on the coast and this was a turning (51) in his life. He developed

an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy (52).....
to see more of the world.

Cook was (53) by sailing, astronomy and the
production of maps, and quickly became an expert (54) these
subjects. He was also one of the first people to (55) that
scurvy, an illness often suffered by sailors, could be prevented by careful
(56) to diet. It was during his (57) to the Pacific
Ocean that Cook made his historic landing in Australia and the
(58)..... discovery that New Zealand was two (59)
islands. He became a national hero and still (60) one today.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. different | B. contrary | C. distinct | D. unlike |
| 47. A. manage | B. succeed | C. achieve | D. fulfil |
| 48. A. remarked | B. viewed | C. glanced | D. noticed |
| 49. A. trade | B. work | C. career | D. job |
| 50. A. held | B. placed | C. positioned | D. situated |
| 51. A. moment | B. instant | C. point | D. mark |
| 52. A. in view | B. in order | C. as | D. due |
| 53. A. keen | B. eager | C. fascinated | D. enthusiastic |
| 54. A. from | B. over | C. in | D. for |
| 55. A. regard | B. estimate | C. catch | D. realize |
| 56. A. attention | B. organization | C. observation | D. treatment |
| 57. A. travel | B. voyage | C. excursion | D. tour |
| 58. A. serious | B. superior | C. major | D. leading |
| 59. A. shared | B. particular | C. common | D. separate |
| 60. A. keeps | B. stands | C. maintains | D. remains |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Mary and I in charge of decorating the house preparing for the party.

A B C D

62. It was obvious that he was thorough interested in the subject.

A B C D

63. Addressed and stamped, I dropped the letter in the slot.

A B C D

64. You cannot possible imagine how embarrassed I was yesterday.

A B C D

65. She seemed quietly after she read her friend's letter.

A B C D

66. Mr. Brown is the new mathematic professor.
A B C D
67. John got a three-speeds bicycle for his birthday.
A B C D
68. There is not many information available on that subject.
A B C D
69. Her hair is the same length like mine.
A B C D
70. The weather this year is much hotter than 2002.
A B C D
71. As soon as Joan will get a good job, she is going to buy a flat.
A B C D
72. The rules required us to form an orderly line and to do not talk.
A B C D
73. If he would be taller, he would be a good basketball player.
A B C D
74. It will get cold in the desert when winter will come.
A B C D
75. The doctor had seen ten patients since eight o'clock this morning
A B C D
76. We took the bus downtown, did a few errands, and had gone to lunch.
A B C D
77. No longer the world can afford to waste its natural resources.
A B C D
78. My father wishes that he does not have to retire at age sixty-five.
A B C D
79. Paul began to think that he would never find the happiness.
A B C D
80. The children could not hardly believe their eyes when they saw a giraffe
for the first time.
A B C D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. A B C D	21. A B C D	41. A B C D	61. A B C D
02. A B C D	22. A B C D	42. A B C D	62. A B C D
03. A B C D	23. A B C D	43. A B C D	63. A B C D
04. A B C D	24. A B C D	44. A B C D	64. A B C D
05. A B C D	25. A B C D	45. A B C D	65. A B C D
06. A B C D	26. A B C D	46. A B C D	66. A B C D
07. A B C D	27. A B C D	47. A B C D	67. A B C D
08. A B C D	28. A B C D	48. A B C D	68. A B C D
09. A B C D	29. A B C D	49. A B C D	69. A B C D
10. A B C D	30. A B C D	50. A B C D	70. A B C D
11. A B C D	31. A B C D	51. A B C D	71. A B C D
12. A B C D	32. A B C D	52. A B C D	72. A B C D
13. A B C D	33. A B C D	53. A B C D	73. A B C D
14. A B C D	34. A B C D	54. A B C D	74. A B C D
15. A B C D	35. A B C D	55. A B C D	75. A B C D
16. A B C D	36. A B C D	56. A B C D	76. A B C D
17. A B C D	37. A B C D	57. A B C D	77. A B C D
18. A B C D	38. A B C D	58. A B C D	78. A B C D
19. A B C D	39. A B C D	59. A B C D	79. A B C D
20. A B C D	40. A B C D	60. A B C D	80. A B C D

UNIT 4

SPECIAL EDUCATION

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGŨ PHÁP

1/ The + Adjective

Trong tiếng Anh, người ta thường sử dụng mạo từ xác định (definite article) "the" trước các tính từ để hình thành các danh từ chỉ tập thể những người mang tính chất được mô tả bởi tính từ đó.

Ví dụ: từ tính từ **blind** có nghĩa là **mù** ta có thể hình thành **The blind** có nghĩa là **những người mù**.

Các từ thường gặp thuộc loại này là:

- deaf (adj): *điếc* => The deaf (n): *người điếc*
- dumb (adj): *câm* => The dumb (n): *người câm*
- dead (adj): *chết* => The dead (n): *người chết*
- rich (adj): *giàu* => The rich (n): *người giàu*
- poor (adj): *nghèo* => The poor (n): *người nghèo*

Lưu ý: các danh từ thuộc loại này luôn luôn mang nghĩa số nhiều và động từ theo sau chúng phải được chia ở dạng số nhiều.

Ví dụ: The rich are always able to buy everything they want.

2/ Used to + bare- infinitive:

Cách chia:

- Khẳng định: S + used to + infinitive
Ex: We **used to visit** our grandmother at weekend when we were still children.
- Phủ định: S + didn't use to + infinitive
Ex: I **didn't use to stay** up late during the time I studied at high school.
- Nghi vấn: Did + S + use to + infinitive
Ex: **Did you use to meet** her in Paris while you were working there?

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- drought (n): *hạn hán*
- gigantic (adj): *lớn, khổng lồ*
- kindergarten (n): *nhà trẻ*
- Earthquake (n): *trận động đất*

- graduation ceremony (n): lễ tốt nghiệp
- entrance examination (n): kì thi tuyển sinh
- communicate (v): giao tiếp, tiếp xúc
- gallery (n): cuộc triển lãm
- publisher (n): nhà xuất bản
- flexibility (n): tính mềm dẻo, sự năng động

B. PHÂN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. b <u>o</u> re | B. m <u>o</u> re | C. exp <u>l</u> ore | D. b <u>o</u> ss |
| 2. A. d <u>o</u> ctor | B. h <u>o</u> spital | C. sp <u>o</u> rt | D. tom <u>o</u> rrow |
| 3. A. st <u>o</u> ry | B. t <u>o</u> p | C. sh <u>o</u> p | D. wr <u>o</u> ng |
| 4. A. sm <u>a</u> ll | B. f <u>a</u> llen | C. t <u>a</u> ll | D. f <u>a</u> llow |
| 5. A. f <u>o</u> ur | B. p <u>o</u> ur | C. fl <u>o</u> ur | D. f <u>o</u> urteen |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. information | B. important | C. impossible | D. intelligent |
| 7. A. Literature | B. History | C. English | D. Biography |
| 8. A. family | B. condition | C. teacher | D. children |
| 9. A. alphabet | B. province | C. element | D. disable |
| 10. A. pronounce | B. demonstration | C. competition | D. education |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. The severe drought occurred last summer ruined the corn crop.
 A. that it B. which it C. it D. that
12. The new shopping mall is gigantic. It's advertised as a place you can find just about anything you might want to buy.
 A. where B. which C. in where D. in that
13. People who exercise frequently have greater physical endurance than those
 A. who doesn't B. that doesn't C. which don't D. who don't
14. "Is this the address to you want the package sent?"
 A. where B. that C. which D. whom

15. Helen's parents were very pleased when they read her school
 A. report B. papers C. diploma D. account
16. Marin has quite a good of physics.
 A. result B. pass C. understanding D. head
17. Ann quit her job at the advertising agency, surprised everyone.
 A. which B. that C. who D. that it
18. I have always wanted to visit Paris, of France.
 A. is the capital C. that is the capital
 B. which the capital is D. the capital
19. In Britain, children start school at the age of five.
 A. kindergarten B. secondary C. nursery D. primary
20. Edward has a in French from Leeds University.
 A. certificate B. degree C. mark D. paper
21. "Do you have the book the teacher?"
 "Yes, I do."
 A. that it belongs to C. to which belongs.
 B. to which belongs to D. that belongs to.
22. Many people lost their homes in the Earthquake. The government needs to establish more shelters to care for those have homes.
 A. who doesn't B. who don't C. which doesn't D. which don't
23. My favorite at school was history.
 A. topic B. class C. theme D. subject
24. The problem never occurred.
 A. I hadn't expected it B. who had expected
 C. that I had expected it D. I had expected
25. It's time for break. The bell has
 A. gone off B. struck C. rung D. sounded
26. Our English teacher us some difficult exercises for home work.
 A. set B. put C. oblige D. made
27. "Have you seen the place the graduation ceremony will be held?"
 "Yes. It's big enough to hold 5,000 people."
 A. in that B. where C. is where that D. which
28. "How's your class this term?"
 "Great. I have seventeen students, most of.....speak English very well."
 A. who B. those C. whom D. which
29. Before you begin the exam paper, always read the carefully.
 A. orders B. instructions C. rules D. answers

30. "How did you enjoy your dinner with Mr. Jackson?"
 "It was boring. He talked only about himself, almost put us to sleep."
 A. which B. that C. who D. that he
31. If you want to pass the examination, you must study
 A. hardly B. enough C. thoroughly D. rather
32. Most students have quite a good sense of their own
 A. grasp B. ability C. idea D. information
33. "Excuse me, but there is something about immediately."
 "Certainly!"
 A. which I must speak to you
 B. which I must speak to you about it
 C. that I must speak to you about
 D. that I must speak to you
34. *Little women*, in 1868, is my sister's favorite book.
 A. is a novel published C. a novel was published
 B. a novel published D. was a novel published
35. He's been teaching music for years, but he hasn't any.....
 A. examinations B. experience
 C. experiences D. qualifications
36. You may borrow as many books as you like, provided you show them to is at the desk.
 A. whoever B. who C. whom D. which
37. The entrance examination shouldn't be hard be done successfully.
 A. so/that B. as/as C. too/to D. so/as
38. The student waited with some slight while his teacher stood reading his exercise.
 A. dread B. terror C. apprehension D. horror
39. The teacher at the school with flu one after the other
 A. went down B. went off C. went out D. went under
40. Mary's father approved of.....in the United States for another year in order to work toward her M.A.
 A. her to stay B. her staying C. she staying D. she to stay

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kỹ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

WHY AM I LEARNING ENGLISH?

I am learning English because I am studying law and when I finish my course I would like to work for a big company, or possibly, I will

continue my studies in Britain or the U.S.A. To do either of these things, it is important to reach a certain level of English. Another reason is that I want to communicate with foreign people because nowadays countries are becoming closer and closer. You need to be able to speak a foreign language if you want to travel without any problems. My sister, who lives in England, says that life is very different there and the weather is not so good. Later this year I am going to visit England and stay with my sister for two months. I hope to improve my level of English during that time. I am certainly looking forward to spending the summer in England. After studying at a college for six weeks I will be going on holiday with my sister. We plan to hire a car and visit the south - west of the country, which I have heard is very interesting, with lovely countryside.

41. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the writer's learning English?

- A. He wants to work for a big company.
- B. He wants to reach a certain level of English.
- C. He wants to study in Britain or the U.S.A.
- D. He wants to communicate with foreign people.

42. According to the writer,

- A. if you can speak a foreign language, you might not have problems when traveling.
- B. nowadays countries are becoming smaller.
- C. unless you can speak a foreign language, you won't have any problems when traveling.
- D. if you can speak a foreign language, you have no problems in life.

43. All of the following are correct EXCEPT

- A. life in England is very different.
- B. the weather there is not so good.
- C. his sister lives in England.
- D. she's going to visit him this year.

44. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the text?

- A. The writer is going to stay in England for two months.
- B. He wishes to improve his English during that time.
- C. He enjoys the summer in England very much.
- D. He is very excited about going to England.

45. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. He intends to go on holiday with his sister and then study at college.
- B. They plan to visit the south-east of the country.
- C. They don't have a car of their own.
- D. The countryside in any part of England is very beautiful.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

AUDIOBOOKS - BOOKS ON CASSETTE

In the modern world, there is a wealth of leisure activities to choose from. Entertainment industries (46)..... for your leisure time. You can watch TV, listen to music, go to an art gallery or concert or, of course, read a book. Sometimes it seems that reading is (47)..... because, (48)..... you're a fast reader, it can take a (49)..... amount of time to finish a novel, for example. But in the (50)..... world, time is something that can be in short supply.

Book publishers haven't been (51) to realize this and are now selling a product which needn't (52) as much of your time but still tells you an excellent story. The new product is the audiobook - cassette recordings of shortened novels, often read by well-known personalities or the authors themselves. Audiobooks are (53) new but people are becoming more aware of them and sales are increasing (54)

One of the attractions of audiobooks is that they're (55)..... listening to the radio, only better. You can listen to what you want when you want, and you won't ever (56)..... anything. Much of their appeal (57)..... in their flexibility. They (58)..... you to do other things while you're listening, such as driving or (59)..... the housework. For some people, audiobooks can be a much more enjoyable way of (60)..... knowledge than reading.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. chase | B. compete | C. oppose | D. pursue |
| 47. A. neglected | B. declined | C. lessened | D. disposed |
| 48. A. in spite | B. no matter | C. regardless of | D. even if |
| 49. A. plentiful | B. broad | C. considerable | D. lasting |
| 50. A. current | B. new | C. present | D. modern |
| 51. A. behind | B. slow | C. delayed | D. overdue |
| 52. A. take up | B. fill out | C. go through | D. pass by |
| 53. A. partly | B. approximately | C. roughly | D. relatively |
| 54. A. ever since then | B. all the time | C. up until now | D. from then on |
| 55. A. as | B. same | C. like | D. both |
| 56. A. pass | B. lack | C. miss | D. lose |
| 57. A. stands | B. belongs | C. bases | D. lies |
| 58. A. grant | B. allow | C. spare | D. afford |
| 59. A. doing | B. running | C. making | D. cleaning |
| 60. A. grasping | B. catching | C. gaining | D. raising |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Rita enjoyed to be able to meet several Congress members during

her vacation.

A B C D

62. The only teachers who were required to attend the meeting were George,

Betty, Jill, and me.

A B C D

63. This home certainly does not compare favorably at our old one.

A B C D

64. The human ear cannot hear a sound that vibrates less than 16 times

the second.

A B C D

65. There were a time when I used to swim five laps every day, but now I do

not have enough time.

A B C D

66. It has been long time since we talked to John, isn't it?

A B C D

67. A dolphin, often called a "porpoise," is considered to be one of the bright

among animals.

A B C D

68. Because they have moved away, they hardly never go to the beach

anymore.

A B C D

69. The work performed by these officers are not worth our paying

them any longer.

A B C D

70. Peter and Tom plays tennis every afternoon with Mary and me.

A B C D

71. People respected George Washington because he was a honest man, and he

turned out to be one of our greatest military leaders.

A B C D

- ◆ THE END ◆-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 5

TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ The present perfect tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

a) Cách chia: I, we, you, they + have
He, she, It + has | + Past participle

b) Cách dùng:

* Để diễn tả 1 hành động vừa mới xảy ra (thường đi kèm với các từ: Just; Recently.)

Ex: - The plane has just taken off.

- She has been ill recently.

* Để diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm không rõ trong quá khứ, thường dùng để đề cập đến một kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm của một người nào đó.

Ex: - I've read "Hamlet" by Shakespeare.

- She has come to London before so she knows this city well.

- I have eaten this kind of food. It tastes awful.

* Để diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và còn kéo dài đến hiện tại, hoặc tác động đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục ở tương lai thường đi với các từ và cụm từ "since", "for", "so far", "untill now", "up to now", "up to the present".

Ex: - They have lived here for ten years.

- My mother has decorated the house since yesterday.

2/ The present perfect passive (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành bị động)

S + (has/ have) + been + p.p

- This house has been built since last august.

- Has my pet been fed yet?

3/ Cách dùng các đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns) who, which, that

* Các đại từ quan hệ này được sử dụng trong các mệnh đề quan hệ còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clause).

a/ Cách dùng:

- **Who** : Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

Ex: The woman who lives next door is very friendly.

- **Which:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ con vật, đồ vật làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

Ex:- The book which has some wonderful pictures is about Africa.

- The dog which you gave me is lovely.

- **That:** Đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người, vật, đồ vật dùng thay cho Who, Which trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restrictive clauses (mệnh đề hạn định).

Ex: - The book that you lent me is interesting.

- This is the man that I met in Paris last month.

Lưu ý:

+ "that" thường được dùng sau danh từ có tính từ so sánh bậc nhất (the best, the most...; everybody, anybody, nobody, somebody, everything, something...)

Ex: He's the best teacher that I have ever known.

+ "that" được dùng khi danh từ trước nó chỉ cả người, vật.

Ex: I can see a girl and her dog that are running in the park.

+ "that" không bao giờ dùng trong mệnh đề không hạn định, và không đứng sau giới từ.

b/ Phân loại : Có 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ

- a) **Restrictive Clauses** (mệnh đề hạn định): Không có mệnh đề này câu không đủ nghĩa vì từ đứng trước chưa xác định.

Ex:- I don't know the man who is talking to Mary.

- The picture which Tom is looking at is beautiful.

- b) **Non-Restrictive Clauses** (mệnh đề không hạn định): Không có mệnh đề này, câu vẫn đủ nghĩa khi từ đứng trước đã xác định. Trước danh từ thường có this, that, these, my, your..., hoặc tên riêng. Nó ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy.

Ex: - His father, who is working in a shoe factory, will retire next year.

- I had a personal talk with Jane, who wanted to take that job.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- swollen (adj): sưng phồng lên
- simplify (v): đơn giản hóa
- satellite (n): vệ tinh
- tuition (n): học phí
- originate (v): có xuất xứ từ
- manufacture (v): sản xuất

12. 'Robert is going to be famous some day. He in three movies already.' - "I'm sure he'll be a star."
- A. has been appearing B. has appeared
C. had appeared D. appeared
13. The man died because medical help was not summoned. A doctor should..... immediately.
- A. have called B. been called
C. called D. have been called
14. "Hurry up! We're waiting for you. What's taking you so long?"
"I..... for an important phone call. Go ahead and leave without me."
- A. wait B. will wait C. am waiting D. have waited
15. The child's arm was swollen because he by a bee.
- A. stung B. had stung
C. had been stung D. had being stung
16. "Can't we do something about the situation?"
'something right now.'
- A. is doing B. is done
C. is being done D. has been doing
17. "Whatabout the new simplified tax law?"
"It's more confusing than the old one."
- A. are you thinking B. do you think
C. have you thought D. have you been thinking
18. Today, there are weather satellites that beam down information about the Earth's atmosphere. In the last two decades, space explorationgreat contributions to weather forecasting.
- A. is making B. has made C. made D. makes
19. The phone..... constantly since Jack announced his candidacy for president this morning.
- A. has been ringing B. rang
C. had rung D. had been ringing
20. The university.....by private funds as well as by tuition income and grants.
- A. is supported B. supports C. is supporting D. has supported
21. My car made strange noises, sputtered to a stop, and then wouldn't start again. Fortunately, the mechanic at my garage..... the source of the problem.
- A. was discover B. was discovered
C. discovered D. has been discovered
22. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish on Earth for ages and ages.
- A. existed B. are existing C. exist D. have existed

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35. I don't know him but he looks as if hebe her brother.
A. can B. could C. would D. shall
36. It tasted so.....of lemon that the other flavours were lost.
A. hardly B. forcefully C. strongly D. fully
37. I think he is his time looking for a job there; they are not taking any staff on at present.
A. wasting B. losing C. spending D. missing
38. I don't to see her again until next Tuesday.
A. think B. wait C. attend D. expect
39. In the left-hand corner of the picture there is a white mark.
A. up B. high C. front D. top
40. How old do you have to beyou can drive the car?
A. when B. before C. until D. since

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Professor Meredith Thring, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Queen Mary College, London showed off his latest invention to the Press yesterday. It is a mechanical coal miner which, he claims, could solve Britain's energy problems within ten years. Not that he thinks the National Coal Board will be at all interested.

"I have taken my previous ideas of mechanical mining to previous Chairmen of the Board but each time nothing has happened," he said. "The Board are not thinking enough about the future. My latest idea would put the cost of coal down and produce twice as much with the same labour force."

Professor Thring finished making his mechanical coal miner only on Sunday night. He showed the wooden model yesterday at Queen Mary College. It is rather like a giant ant, with a headlight, two TV camera "eyes", and arms the same size and strength as human arms.

This particular coal miner, however, would only be eighteen inches tall, which would enable it to mine much smaller areas of coal than those that can be mined by human beings. It would open up rich areas of coal in the Durham coal fields which have not been workable since the last century.

"I would have thought the unions would be delighted with the mechanical coal miners," said Professor Thring. "We would be employing as many miners as at present, with all their skills, but they would all be working on the surface."

The human miner would in fact sit at the controls above ground. He would put his hands into "gloves" and work the metal hands of the coal miner as if they were his own. The mechanical miner could go down as deep as 10,000 feet, and would cost £10,000.

"It Will put the cost of coal down because the cost of the machines is going to be very low in relation to the present cost of supplying fresh air to mines," said Professor Thring. "there need be no oxygen present, and this would mean there would be no risk of explosions."

The Professor does his economic sums as follows. Britain needs each year as much energy as 350 million tons of coal would provide; and North Sea oil will only provide the same amount of energy as 150 million tons of coal for fifty years, while the cost of nuclear power is ten times greater than the cost of getting oil.

"We can get ten times as much coal as North Sea oil. We could have 250 million tons a year - double the present amount - for 200 years at least, and solve the energy crisis. The mechanical coal miner could be developed and active within six or seven years."

Could be, certainly! But Professor Thring knows very well how much luck he will need to succeed, which is why he gave the public display of his latest invention yesterday, to try to get opinion-makers on his side.

41. Professor Thring's mechanical coal miner

- A. has already been seen by the Coal Board.
- B. is his first invention.
- C. looks like a TV camera.
- D. is not yet in production.

42. What is Professor Thring's invention?

- A. A kind of machine which miners ride on.
- B. A machine to supply fresh air to tunnels.
- C. A digging machine operated at a distance.
- D. A form of metal protective clothing.

43. What particular advantage does Professor Thring's coal miner have?

- A. It does not have to go deep underground.
- B. It can work in very narrow spaces.
- C. It can work in the open air.
- D. It is twice as strong as a human miner.

44. Why does Professor Thring think that the unions should be pleased about his invention?

- A. A lot more miners will be needed.
- B. Miners will earn over £10,000 a year.
- C. Miners will not have to work underground any more.
- D. It will reduce the risk of explosions.

45. Why does Professor Thring think it is important for Britain to produce more coal?

- A. North Sea oil costs far more than coal to produce.
- B. Coal could be sold for ten times the present price.
- C. Britain has large reserves of coal.
- D. Britain cannot afford nuclear power.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

HOOKED ON THE NET

The *latest* addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, which has been (46) for broken relationships, job loses, financial ruin and even one suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could (47)serious problems and ruin many lives. Special help groups have been set up to (48)sufferers help and support.

Psychologists have described many(49) examples, including one man who took his own life after (50) more than £14,000 to feed his addiction, and a teenager who had to receive psychiatric treatment for his 12-hour-a-day (51) "This illness is not (52)....., and it must be taken seriously," said an expert in behavioural addiction at Nottingham Trent University. "these are not sad people with serious personality (53); they are people who were fine before they found the Internet.

IAS is similar to other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking: Addicts have dreams about the Internet; they need to use it first thing in the morning; they (54) to their partners about how much time they spend online; they (55) they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A recent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the Internet; (56) they felt guilty, they became depressed if they were (57) to stop using it.

Almost anyone can be at risk. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are already (58) on computer games and who (59) it vary difficult to resist the games on the Internet. Surprisingly, however, psychologists (60) that most victims are middle-aged housewives who have never used a computer before

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. blamed | B. faulted | C. mistaken | D. accused |
| 47. A. lead | B. affect | C. take | D. cause |
| 48. A. offer | B. suggest | C. recommend | D. advise |
| 49. A. worrying | B. worried | C. disappointing | D. disappointed |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 50. A. gaining | B. lending | C. winning | D. borrowing |
| 51. A. habit | B. custom | C. manner | D. routine |
| 52. A. false | B. imitation | C. fake | D. artificial |
| 53. A. mistakes | B. errors | C. faults | D. defects |
| 54. A. betray | B. deceive | C. cheat | D. lie |
| 55. A. want | B. wish | C. rather | D. prefer |
| 56. A. although | B. despite | C. unless | D. without |
| 57. A. let | B. allowed | C. had | D. made |
| 58. A. taken | B. addicted | C. tied | D. hooked |
| 59. A. say | B. feel | C. find | D. have |
| 60. A. promise | B. tell | C. say | D. object |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Here's the computer program about whom I told you.
A B C D
62. I don't believe the story which she told us about.
A B C D
63. My friend Jack, who parents of him live in Glasgow, invited me
A B C
to spend Christmas in Scotland.
D
64. Peter comes from Witney, which was near Oxford.
A B C D
65. This is the gun with that the murder was committed.
A B C D
66. Have you receive the parcel which we sent you?
A B C D
67. Is this the person whose you asked me about?
A B C D
68. That's the girl whose brother sit next to me at school.
A B C D
69. The meal last night, that wasn't tasty, was quite expensive.
A B C D
70. We didn't at all enjoyed the play that we went to see.
A B C D
71. The present you gave me was the one that I give you last time.
A B C D
72. We worked hardly and saved enough money to make a tour of Dalat.
A B C D

73. There is not many information available on that subject.
 A B C D
74. The waitress will bring you the another bowl of soup if you want.
 A B C D
75. It was difficult to believe that what we read in the newspaper was a
 A B C
truly story.
 D
76. He went to the lecture for hearing about the latest agricultural
 A B C
techniques.
 D
77. Although her severe pain, she tried to walk to the auditorium to attend
 A B C D
the lecture.
78. Some students seem unable to express exact what they want to say.
 A B C D
79. According to a team of scientists, there are evidence that Mount
 A B C
Everest is still rising.
 D
80. My sister used to getting up late on weekends when she doesn't have
 A B C D
to work.

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 6

AN EXCURSION

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ The present continuous tense (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

a) Cách chia :	I	+	am		+ Verb - ing
	We, you, they	+	are		
	He, she, it	+	is		

b) Cách dùng:

- * Để diễn tả 1 hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói hay xung quanh thời điểm nói (thường đi kèm với Now, Right now, At the moment, At present...).

Ex: - What are you doing now?
- Be quiet! The baby is sleeping in the next room.
- I'm writing a text book for high school students now.

- * Để diễn tả 1 hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai có kế hoạch từ trước tương lai gần.

Ex: - What are you doing tonight?
- Are you playing football tomorrow?

Lưu ý: - Một số động từ thường không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn mà dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn mặc dù nó diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra vào lúc đang nói. Đó là những động từ trạng thái: Be, See, Hear, Feel, Taste, Know, Understand, Like, Hate, Want, Need, Love, Prefer, Remember, Forget, Realize, Believe, Seem, Suppose...

Ex: - They want to go for a walk now.
- She feels tired at the moment.

2/ Be going to

a) Cách chia :	I	+	am		+ going to + verb (bare-inf.)
	He, she, it	+	is		
	We, you, they	+	are		

b) Cách dùng :

- * Để diễn tả 1 hành động sắp xảy ra mà hiện tượng của nó đã xuất hiện ở hiện tại hoặc 1 hành động tương lai có dự định từ trước.

Ex: - Look ! It is going to rain.
- Where are you going to spend your vacations ?

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- ocean tide (n): thủy triều
- weary (adj): mệt lử người, mệt như người
- irritable (adj): cáu kỉnh, bực mình
- lawnmower (n): máy xén cỏ, máy cắt cỏ
- pickup truck (n): xe tải nhỏ dùng để vận chuyển đồ đạc trong xây dựng, nông nghiệp
- descent (n): sự hạ cánh
- a spotty girl (n): một cô gái mặt đầy tàn nhang
- hurricane (n): bão
- migrant (n): dân di cư
- gun powder (n): thuốc nổ, thuốc súng
- struggle (n): đấu tranh
- to embittered (adj): cảm thấy đau xót về chuyện gì đó
- misplacement (n): sự ngược đãi, sự đối xử tồi tệ
- revival (n): sự phục hồi, sự khôi phục
- departure lounge (n): phòng đợi (ở sân bay, nhà ga)
- Indian (n): người da đỏ
- depict (v): vẽ, miêu tả
- slogan (n): khẩu hiệu
- mayor (n): thị trưởng
- fortification (n): công sự
- revolution (n): cuộc cách mạng
- casualty (n): người bị thương, chết (do tai nạn hay chiến tranh)
- quill pen (n): bút lông gà
- formula (n): công thức
- automaker (n): nhà sản xuất ô tô
- vital (adj): mang tính sống còn, mang tính thiết yếu
- technique (n): kỹ thuật
- agricultural (adj): thuộc về nông nghiệp
- in as much as : bởi vì

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. ger <u>m</u> | B. cer <u>tain</u> | C. orche <u>stra</u> | D. f <u>ir</u> st |
| 2. A. bir <u>d</u> | B. en <u>ter</u> | C. pass <u>enger</u> | D. sum <u>mer</u> |
| 3. A. fin <u>a</u> l | B. mat <u>er</u> ial | C. a <u>d</u> vance | D. cir <u>cl</u> e |
| 4. A. hur <u>t</u> | B. col <u>ou</u> r | C. bu <u>rn</u> | D. nu <u>rs</u> e |
| 5. A. pref <u>er</u> | B. perf <u>ec</u> t | C. n <u>er</u> ve | D. discov <u>er</u> |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 6. A. excursion | B. weather | C. father | D. Thursday |
| 7. A. mountain | B. period | C. recently | D. moreover |
| 8. A. relax | B. resume | C. terminal | D. because |
| 9. A. classmate | B. persuade | C. problem | D. lesson |
| 10. A. pagoda | B. anxious | C. protective | D. together |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. "Where's Polly?" - "She"
- ☒ A. is in her room studying B. in her room is studying
C. studies in her room D. has in her room studied
12. "When is Mr. Fields planning to retire?"
- 'soon, I think. He here for a long time. He'll probably retire either next year or the year after that."
- A. worked B. had been working
☒ C. has been working D. is working
13. "Why did you buy all this sugar and chocolate?"
- "I a delicious dessert for dinner tonight."
- A. make B. will make
☒ C. am going to make D. will have make
14. "Let's go! What's taking you so long?"
- "I'll be there as soon as I my keys."
- A. found B. will find C. find D. am finding
15. Next week when there a full moon, the ocean tides will be higher.
- A. is being B. is
☒ C. will be D. will have been

16. While I TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor.
 A. watch B. watched
 C. was watching D. am watching
17. The Earth on the sun for its heat and light.
 A. is depend B. depending C. has depend D. depends
18. I don't feel good. I home from work tomorrow.
 A. am staying B. stay
 C. will have stayed D. stayed
19. The plane's departure was delayed because of mechanical difficulties. When the weary passengers finally boarded the aircraft, many were annoyed and irritable because they in the airport for three and a half hours.
 A. are waiting B. were waiting
 C. have been waiting D. had been waiting
20. Homestead High School's football team a championship until last season, when the new coach led them to win first place in their league.
 A. has never won B. is never winning
 C. had never been winning D. had never won
21. "May I speak to Dr. Paine, please?"
 "I'm sorry, he a patient at the moment. Can I help you?"
 A. is seeing B. sees
 C. has been seeing D. was seeing
22. "Do you think Harry will want something to eat after he gets there?"
 "I hope not. It'll probably after midnight, and we....."
 A. are sleeping B. will be sleeping
 C. have been sleeping D. be sleeping
23. "Could someone help me lift the lawnmower into the pickup truck?"
 "I'm not busy. I you."
 A. help B. will help
 C. am going to help D. am helping
24. Here's an interesting statistic: On a typical day, the average person about 48,000 words. How many words did you speak today?
 A. spoke B. was speaking C. speaks D. is speaking
25. The National Hurricane Center is closely watching a strong hurricane over the Atlantic Ocean. When it the coast of Texas sometime tomorrow afternoon, it will bring with it great destructive force.
 A. reaches B. will reach C. is reaching D. reaching
26. According to research reports, people usually in their sleep 25 to 30 times each night.
 A. turn B. are turning C. have turned D. turned

27. Jane's eyes burned and her shoulders ached. She at computer for five straight hours. Finally, she took a break.
 A. is sitting B. has been sitting
 C. was sitting D. had been sitting
28. The were told to fasten their seat belts as the plane began its descent.
 A. customers B. riders C. flyers D. passengers
29. All Mike's friends felt sorry him when he had to give up playing football.
 A. with B. for C. about D. at
30. How you manage to get here so quickly?
 A. used B. had C. did D. have
31. Ever he was in junior school Nicholas has wanted to become a doctor.
 A. after B. always C. next D. since
32. The bank manager me to open a deposit account as soon as possible.
 A. warned B. advised C. suggested D. approved
33. It will rain later so we should go and have our picnic now.
 A. preferably B. probably C. likely D. usually
34. I'm afraid that we don't have any sizes in stock, madam.
 A. higher B. larger C. greater D. taller
35. I remember Alison as a spotty young girl but she's turned a beautiful woman.
 A. to B. in C. into D. on
36. They've a horrible new tower block where that lovely old building used to be.
 A. put up B. put down C. pushed up D. pulled down
37. The Jacksons live in a four-bedroomed bungalow in a very nice area.
 A. residents" B. residence C. residential D. resident's
38. I suppose cycling is very popular in Holland because it's so
 A. flat B. plain C. plane D. smooth
39. There's someone at the door.....it.
 A. I'm answering B. I answer C. I'll answer D. I answered
40. This time tomorrow by my swimming pool.
 A. I'm relaxing B. I'll be relaxing C. I relax D. I'm relaxed

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Thousands of years before Columbus came to the New World, the American Indians entered North America by crossing a narrow strip of land that once connected Alaska and Siberia. The migrants entered a new world in which there were no people at all. But there were many animals to hunt, and there were forests where nuts, roots, and berries could be gathered.

When the Europeans came to the New World, the Indians, at first, taught the settlers how to plant corn, bake fish, make canoes, and smoke tobacco. In return, the whites introduced horses, guns, gunpowder, alcohol. But at last, there were struggles for land, and the struggles could have only one result - war. When the wars were over, all Indians were moved to large tracts of land called reservations. Now, some of them, embittered by past mistreatment, are determined to preserve their tribal life; some wish to modernize the reservations. These alternatives, with many variations, are what most Indians have chosen - a future in modern technology and education, or the revival of ancient tradition and treaties.

41. The Indians entered North America
 - A. before Columbus.
 - B. with Columbus.
 - C. after Columbus's arrival.
 - D. in the 18th century.
42. The Indians moved to a new world which was
 - A. once settled by Europeans.
 - B. inhabited by primitive men.
 - C. dwelled in by American migrants.
 - D. completely uninhabited by other people.
43. As soon as the Europeans set their foot on the New World, they
 - A. were hostile to the Indians.
 - B. kept terms with the Indians.
 - C. didn't treat the Indians in a friendly way.
 - D. traded with the Indians friendly.
44. The most accurate statement about contemporary Indians is
 - A. most Indians reject modern culture and technology.
 - B. some Indians preserve conventional life style.
 - C. some Indians have adopted modern culture and technology.
 - D. both B and C.

45. The Indians were good at

A. struggle for land.

B. contemporary tribal life.

C. making boats.

D. the revival of their tradition.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

THE NEED FOR BIGGER PLANES

The big issue for plane-makers planning for the future is size, not speed. With the skies already full of air traffic, and with worse to (46)....., the important questions for the designers are how many passengers they can (47).....into the new super-planes and who will be (48).....to build them first.

(49).....yourself ten years from now in a packed airport departure lounge. Eight hundred passengers are waiting with you for their first flight on one of a remarkable range of superplanes, and the check-in time (50).....have been as much as four hours before take-off to (51).....for the extra people. Impossible? Far from it. Designs for these planes are already (52).....on computer at the world's top aircraft manufacturers, waiting to be turned (53).....reality.

The airlines badly need the new jets to (54).....with future increases in passenger (55)..... . A billion passengers a year are currently carried by air, but that figure is (56).....to double by the year 2010. The only practical (57).....of avoiding making the skies even busier is to build much bigger planes. The (58).....to build the new jets is the hottest contest in the airliner business. Manufacturers are working (59)..... with the major airlines to produce designs that will please airlines and passengers (60)......

46. A. go

B. happen

C. come

D. arrive

47. A. contain

B. fit

C. hold

D. sit

48. A. possible

B. able

C. proper

D. capable

49. A. Consider

B. Suppose

C. Imagine

D. Regard

50. A. can

B. need

C. ought

D. may

51. A. watch

B. allow

C. look

D. permit

52. A. supplied

B. given

C. stored

D. carried

53. A. as

B. by

C. into

D. for

54. A. deal B. treat C. manage D. succeed
55. A. amounts B. sums C. quantities D. numbers
56. A. expected B. thought C. known D. hoped
57. A. scheme B. process C. way D. plan
58. A. game B. sport C. match D. race
59. A. tightly B. strongly C. closely D. firmly
60. A. equal B. alike C. similar D. same

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. In several of his paintings, Edward Hicks depicted the Quaker farm in
A
Pennsylvania where he spends his youth.
B C D
62. Florida has become the twenty-seventh state in the United States on
A B C D
March 3, 1845.
63. After last week's meeting, the advertising department quickly
A
realized that the product will need a new slogan.
B C D
64. John F. Kennedy's grandfather, John F. Fitzgerald, serves two terms
A B
as the mayor of Boston in the beginning of the twentieth century.
C D
65. Fort Ticonderoga, a strategically important fortification during the
Revolution, had since been reconstructed and turned into a museum.
A B C D
66. In making their calculations, Institute researchers assume that
A
the last costly form of energy would be used.
B C D
67. A twenty-one-year-old man became the second casualty yesterday
A
when he loses control of his truck.
B C D

68. Most people had written with quill pens until pens with metal points
A B C
became popular in the middle of the nineteenth century.
D
69. In a determined drive to pare its debt, Time Warner is launching a
A B
stock offering plan that would potentially raise \$2.8 billion.
C D
70. The formula used in the study calls for either peroxide or metaldehyde,
A B
but metaldehyde was not always available.
C D
71. To determine an object's force, the mass and speed of the object must be
A B C
measure.
D
72. The most common time for tornados to occur are in the afternoon or
A B C
evening on hot, humid spring day.
D
73. Automakers Nissan and Ford and several aerospace research facilities in
A
Great Britain are working lately to apply active noise cancellation
B C
to entire cars and planes.
D
74. When a country in an early stage of development, investments in fixed
A B C
capital are vital.
D
75. John Chapman became famous in American folklore as "Johnny
A
Appleseed" after he plants apple trees throughout the northeastern
B C
part of the United States.
D

76. In as much he kept mostly to himself, the author of *The Treasure of the*
A B C
Sierra Madre was known as "the mysterious B. Treuen."
D
77. There is not many information available on that subject.
A B C D
78. The waitress will bring you the another bowl of soup if you want.
A B C D
79. It was difficult to believe that what we read in the newspaper was a
A B C
truly story.
D
80. He went to the lecture for hearing about the latest agricultural
A B C
techniques.
D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 7

THE MASS MEDIA

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ Because of (bởi vì)

Cấu trúc:

...because of + N / N. phrase / Gerund phrase

Because of là một cụm từ chỉ lí do. Nó là cụm giới từ (prepositional phrase) vì vậy sau nó luôn luôn là danh từ (noun); cụm danh từ (noun phrase) hoặc cụm danh động từ (gerund phrase)

- Ex: - The class was not in order **because of the teacher's absence**.
- She didn't go to class yesterday **because of her serious illness**.
- She didn't go to class yesterday **because of being seriously ill**.

2. Despite (Mặc dầu, mặc dầu):

Cấu trúc:

In spite of | + N/ N phrase/ Gerund phrase
Despite

Despite hay in spite of là cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ. Theo sau chúng luôn luôn là danh từ, cụm danh từ hay cụm danh động từ.

- Ex: - Despite his sickness, he still had to go to school.
- We went out in spite of the rain.
- Despite speaking no Dutch, he decided to settle down in Amsterdam.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| - childlike | (adj): ngây thơ, thật thà như trẻ con |
| - childish | (adj): ngây ngô như con nít |
| - technology | (n): kỹ thuật |
| - eliminate | (v): loại trừ, loại bỏ |
| - laboratory | (n): phòng thí nghiệm |
| - cooperation | (n): sự phối hợp, sự kết hợp |
| - entire | (adj): toàn bộ |
| - community | (n): cộng đồng |
| - access | (n): đường vào, sự tiếp cận, sự truy cập |
| - process | (n): tiến trình |

- soap opera (n): vở kịch nhiều kì trên radio hoặc tivi nói về những sự kiện và vấn đề trong cuộc sống thường ngày của các nhân vật (thường là ủy mị)
- relax (adj): thư giãn, thoải mái
- amateur actor (n): diễn viên nghiệp dư
- turn something upside down: làm đảo lộn cái gì đó
- establish (v): thiết lập
- lantern (n): đèn lồng
- cab (n) (Am. English): xe taxi
- rejection (n): sự không chấp nhận, không tiếp nhận
- skin graft (n): sự cấy ghép da
- recipient tissue: mô của người nhận (một bộ phận cơ thể được cấy ghép vào)
- donor (n): người hiến các bộ phận cơ thể mình cho người khác
- chatting: sự tán gẫu
- motivate (v): thúc đẩy, khích lệ, động viên
- effort (n): nỗ lực
- project (n): đề án, dự án

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>find</u> | B. <u>arise</u> | C. <u>cycle</u> | D. <u>delay</u> |
| 2. A. <u>boil</u> | B. <u>coin</u> | C. <u>pagoda</u> | D. <u>enjoy</u> |
| 3. A. <u>hockey</u> | B. <u>grey</u> | C. <u>they</u> | D. <u>survey</u> |
| 4. A. <u>great</u> | B. <u>head</u> | C. <u>bread</u> | D. <u>feather</u> |
| 5. A. <u>eight</u> | B. <u>height</u> | C. <u>neighbour</u> | D. <u>weight</u> |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. channel | B. cartoon | C. headline | D. portrait |
| 7. A. documentary | B. recommend | C. photography | D. information |
| 8. A. programme | B. media | C. theatre | D. entertain |
| 9. A. memorable | B. encourage | C. relax | D. responsible |
| 10. A. drama | B. comedy | C. around | D. music |

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. The workers have gone on strike., all production has ceased.

- A. Because B. So that C. Now that D. Therefore

12. The price of airline tickets has gone down recently. the tickets cost less, more people are flying than before.

- A. Consequently B. Because of C. Because D. For

13. want to take a train trip across western Canada, but my traveling companion wants to fly to Mexico City for our vacation.

- A. Although I B. Even if I C. I D. Despite I

14. Timmy doesn't do well in school..... his inability to concentrate on any one thing for longer than a minute or two.

- A. as B. because of C. because D. therefore

15. Cars has become much more complicated., mechanics needs more training than in the past.

- A. Because B. Therefore C. So that D. For

16. It was raining I couldn't go outside.

- A. because B. so hard that C. so that D. too hard that

17. Emily is motivated to study she knows that a good education can improve her life.

- A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so

18. Carol showed up for the meeting I asked her not to be there.

- A. even though B. despite C. because of D. because

19. I think I did okay in my speech last night..... I had almost no sleep for 24 hours.

- A. in spite of B. unless
C. so that D. despite the fact that

20.the extremely bad weather in the mountains, my friends decided not to cancel their trip across the mountain pass.

- A. Because of B. In spite of C. Even if D. Even though

21. Even though a duck lives on water, it stays dry the oil on its feathers, which prevents water from reaching its skin.

- A. because of B. since C. because D. for

22. I don't understand why, but my neighbor Mr. Morrow doesn't seem to like me. He never smiles at me or speaks to me the many efforts I have made to be friendly and neighborly.

- A. because of B. in spite of C. for D. so

23. It looks like they are going to succeed their present difficulties.
 A. despite B. because of C. even though D. yet
24. The professor told me that I was doing well, my final grade was awful.
 A. so B. therefore C. in spite of D. yet
25. If you it, give it a go.
 A. didn't try B. haven't tried C. hadn't tried D. haven't try
26. By the end of the year, she with a degree in business.
 A. will have already graduated B. already graduates
 C. has already graduated D. would graduate
27. I on this project for days without success.
 A. have been worked B. have been working
 C. had being worked D. had been worked
28. He to class this morning because he was sick.
 A. didn't come B. hadn't come C. hasn't come D. won't come
29. They together for five years when they decided to get married.
 A. had been B. have been C. were D. had being
30. She extremely quiet since her husband died.
 A. is B. has been C. was D. is being
31. I love Paris, in spring.
 A. mostly B. specially C. especially D. most
32. Our school is too away for us to walk.
 A. long B. far C. way D. distant
33. She searched all over the office could not find those forms.
 A. although B. however C. because D. but
34. Tom nor his brother helps in the housework.
 A. Not B. Both C. Either D. Neither
35. The doctor me to spend a few days in bed.
 A. advised B. proposed C. suggested D. made
36. Please call the doctor if the victim is hurt.
 A. bad B. badly C. serious D. severe
37. I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful, smile.
 A. childhood B. childish C. childless D. childlike
38. Jane enjoyed the party, but as Tom, he was simply bored.
 A. for B. by C. about D. from

39. Daisy didn't like to swim, she played on the beach while her friends swam in the sea.

A. Although B. However C. Since D. When

40. Every Sunday we go walking in the park.

A. seldom B. usually C. rarely D. never

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Some people believe that soon schools will no longer be necessary. These people say that because of the Internet and other new technology, there is no longer any need for school buildings, formal classes, or teachers. Perhaps this will be true one day, but it is hard for me to imagine a world without schools. In fact, we need to look at how we can use new technology to make schools better not to eliminate them. We should invent a new kind of school that is linked to libraries, museums, science centers, laboratories, and even corporations.

Corporations ought to create learning programs for schools in their area of expertise. Independent experts could give talks on video or over the Internet TV networks and local stations could develop programming about things students are actually studying in schools. Laboratories could set up websites to demonstrate new technology so students could view it on the Internet.

Is this just a dream? No. Already there are several towns where this is beginning to happen. Blacksburg, Virginia, is one of them. Here the entire city is linked to the Internet, and learning can take place at home, at school, and in the office. Businesses provide programs for the schools and the community. The schools provide computer labs for people at home. Because everyone has Internet access, older people participate as much as younger ones, and everyone can visit distant libraries and museums as easily as nearby ones.

How will this new kind of school change learning? It is too early to be sure, but it is very exciting to think about. Technology will change the way we learn; schools will change as well; and we will all learn something in the process.

41. It can be inferred from passage that

A. schools are not necessary. B. schools are still necessary.
C. new technology will replace schools. D. Both A and C.

42. According to the author, the statements below are possible about schools except
- A. corporations should get involved.
 - B. everyone can visit distant libraries as easily as nearby ones.
 - C. new technology will replace teachers completely.
 - D. new technology will change the way we learn.
43. The future schools should be
- A. linked to all the capital cities the world over.
 - B. linked to libraries, museums, science centers, laboratories, and even corporations.
 - C. for all young international people.
 - D. for old people only.
44. Which of the following statements is true about Blacksburg?
- A. It's the biggest library.
 - B. It's the school with new technology.
 - C. It's the city where there are no teachers.
 - D. It's a city in Virginia where learning can take place at home, at school, and in offices.
45. How does the author feel about the change of schools in the future?
- A. Pessimistic.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Depressed.
 - D. Indifferent.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

In the front room of their home, the Henry family gathered around their TV set (46) a popular soap opera began. "Look, there's mum!" shouted 11-year-old Kathy, pointing (47) the screen. "she's sitting at the table (48) the corner." Sure enough there was Julia Henry, enjoying a relax drink in (49) of the country's most famous TV programmes.

Julia's family see (50) unusual in her job (51) a "bit-part" actor, or "extra", because they are all doing it. Her husband, Tony, (52) been in several drama series as (53) as numerous adverts, while Kathy and her 13-year-old brother, Robin, have also appeared (54) TV countless times.

It all started four years (55) when Tony, an amateur actor from Lancashire, decided to leave his job and take (56) acting professionally. At the age of 41, it was a big step to take, but he has (57) regrets about it at all. Soon the whole family were being offered chances to play small parts just like him, though Tony admits there are times when he wishes he (58) a star. "We really enjoy our lives," says Tony, "although it is difficult to (59) plans.

A couple of phone calls can turn our week upside down, but we love (60)..... minute of it!"

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 46. A. as | B. while | C. since | D. for |
| 47. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. under |
| 48. A. before | B. on | C. behind | D. in |
| 49. A. some | B. one | C. two | D. several |
| 50. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. things |
| 51. A. as | B. because | C. for | D. with |
| 52. A. have | B. has | C. having | D. hasn't |
| 53. A. good | B. better | C. well | D. also |
| 54. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. inside |
| 55. A. after | B. later | C. afterwards | D. ago |
| 56. A. on | B. up | C. into | D. out |
| 57. A. most | B. no | C. a lots | D. more |
| 58. A. were | B. be | C. has been | D. is |
| 59. A. make | B. take | C. get | D. offer |
| 60. A. all | B. all the | C. most | D. every |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. *Alice In Wonderland*, first published in 1865, has since being
A
B
C

A

B

C

D

62. The Peace Corps was establish on March 1, 1961, by then President
- A B C D

A

B

C

D

63. The advisor told himself, while listening to the speech, that a dozen other
- A B

A

B

C

D

64. At the start of the American Revolution, lanterns were hung in the Old
A B C

A

B

C

D

65. Before he died, Linus Pauling had wins two Nobel Prizes: The 1954 Nobel Prize in chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.
A B C D
66. On the huge Ferris wheel constructed for a world exhibition in Chicago in 1893, each of the thirty-six cabs could held sixty people
A B C D
67. To overcome rejection of a skin graft, a system for matching donor and recipent tissues has be developed.
A B C D
68. Nails are commonly make of steel but also can contain substances such as alumnum or brass.
A B C D
69. A patient suffering from amnesia may had partial or total loss of memory.
A B C D
70. The idea of using pure nicotine to help smokers stop was first tries in the mid-1980s with the nicotine-laced chewing gum Nicotette.
A B C D
71. Helium has the most low boiling point of all substances.
A B C D
72. There is twenty-six bones in the human foot, fourteen of them in the toes.
A B C D
73. Extension of the countdown hold to fourteen hours was order to give crews more time to repair wiring and clear away equipment.
A B C D
74. The sudy demonstrates that neither experience or awareness will imprve chances of success.
A B C D
75. Some of the eye movements used in reading is actually unnecessary.
A B C D
76. On the way home, we saw a lot of men, women and dogs which
A B C

were playing in the park.

D

77. When asking what she would do, she said nothing.

A

B

C

D

78. Only after they themselves become parents, do they realize the

A

B

C

difficulties of raised children.

D

79. At first I found it strangely to drive on the left side of the road.

A

B

C

D

80. Why are you working on the internet for, you are getting information

A

B

C

or chatting?

D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (F) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (3) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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05. (A) (3) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (3) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (3) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (3) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (3) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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11. (A) (3) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (3) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (3) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (3) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (3) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (3) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (3) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (3) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (3) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (3) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 8

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ Reported speech (câu gián tiếp):

- * Thay đổi thì của động từ, trợ động từ khi đổi câu từ trực tiếp (direct speech) sang gián tiếp (Indirect speech):

Direct		Indirect
- Simple present	→	Simple past
- Present continuous	→	Past continuous
- Present perfect	→	Past perfect
- Simple past	→	Past perfect
- Past continuous	→	Past perfect continuous
- Simple future	→	Simple conditional
- Will; may	→	Would; might
- Can	→	Could/ be able to
- Must; mustn't	→	Had to ; wasn't to/ weren't to

- * Thay đổi từ chỉ định và trạng từ:

- This, these	→	That, those
- Here, now	→	There, then
- Today, ago	→	That day, before
- Tomorrow	→	The following day; the next day
- Yesterday	→	The day before; the previous day
• - Next week/ month	→	The following week/ month
- Last week/ month	→	The week/ month before

- * Các loại câu gián tiếp:

- a) Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp (Indirect commands): thường sử dụng những động từ như: order, tell, ask, request, command, advise, urge + verb-patterns.

Ex: - He said to us "Do your homework carefully."

=> He told us to do our homework carefully.

- She said to me "Please help me with this work".

=> She told me to help her with that work.

- He said: "Don't leave the room".

=> He ordered them not to leave the room.

- He said to me, "If I were you, I would give up smoking."

=> He advised me to give up smoking.

b) Câu hỏi gián tiếp (Indirect questions)

* **Yes-No questions** : Thường sử dụng các động từ như: ask, inquire, wonder... và theo sau các động từ này là **if** hoặc **whether**.

- Have you read this novel?

=> He asked me if I had read that novel.

- Did you watch the film on T.V last night, Tom ?

=> He asked if Tom had watched the film on T.V the night before.

* **WH- questions** : Thường sử dụng các động từ như: ask, wonder, require, want to know..., theo sau là các từ nghi vấn như Who, What, Where, When, How,...

- He said to me "Who did you go to the cinema with ?"

=> He asked me who I had gone to the cinema with.

- "What time does the film begin?" said he.

=> He wanted to know what time the film began.

☞ **Lưu ý**: Trường hợp câu trực tiếp có cả Statement và Question thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp, phần nào đổi theo phần ấy.

- "I have left my watch at home. Can you tell me the time?"

=> He said that he had left his watch at home and asked me if I could tell him the time.

c) Câu trần thuật gián tiếp (Indirect statements)

Thường sử dụng các động từ như "say, tell" (say (that)....; tell somebody...)

Với loại câu này khi đổi sang gián tiếp ta cần chú ý đến sự thay đổi của: đại từ làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, tính từ hoặc đại từ sở hữu, tính từ và trạng từ trong câu.

d) Những trường hợp đặc biệt:

Khi đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta không đổi thì trong mệnh đề phụ ở các trường hợp sau dù mệnh đề chính ở thì Simple Past.

* **Động từ trong câu nói trực tiếp có thời gian xác định :**

- She said: "I was born in 1980".

=> She said that she was born in 1980.

* **Câu điều kiện loại 2, loại 3 :**

- He said: "If I were you, I wouldn't do that"

=> He said if he were me, he wouldn't do that.

* **Past subjunction (trong wish - clause, as if...)**

- She said: "I wish I were a movie star."

=> She said she wished she were a movie star.

* Lời nói trực tiếp có: Could, Would, Should, Might, Used to, Ought to, Would rather, Had better...

* Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý:

- He said: "The sun rises in the East".

=> He said that the sun rises in the East.

2/ Type I Conditionals (Câu điều kiện loại 1): (Future Possibility)

Cách chia:

If clause
Simple present

Main Clause
Simple future
(will/ shall/can + bare-inf.)

Cách dùng:

Điều kiện này dùng để diễn tả một sự việc có khả năng sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

- If you don't study, you won't pass your exam.

- We'll go for a walk if the weather is fine.

☞ Lưu ý:

a. Thay vì dùng Simple Future, ta có thể dùng can, may, must + Verb (without to) hoặc mệnh lệnh cách (Imperative form) ở mệnh đề chính.

- If you try hard, you can pass the exam.

- If you see Tom, give him this book, please.

b. Thì present simple có thể dùng ở mệnh đề chính để chỉ một điều kiện có thực (a real condition)

- If you are right, I am wrong.

- If he asks me, I always help him.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- go downtown: *đi phố, đi mua sắm ở khu thương mại*

- scheme (n): *đề án*

- burglar (n): *kẻ trộm*

- burglary (n): *vụ trộm*

- resident (n): *người dân*

- criminal (n): *tội phạm*

- suspicious (adj): *ngghi ngờ, hoài nghi*

- discreetly (adv): *một cách thận trọng, kín đáo*

- deterrent (n): *vật ngăn cản, ngăn chặn, vật làm nản lòng*

- vandal (n): *kẻ quấy rối, phá hoại các công trình văn hóa, nghệ thuật*

- blemish (n): *nhược điểm, thiếu sót*

- assistant (n): *trợ lý*

- civilization (n): *nền văn minh, sự văn minh*
- showroom (n): *phòng trưng bày*
- a beauty contest: *cuộc thi hoa hậu*
- a block of flats: *khu chung cư*
- kidnap (v): *bắt cóc*

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>m</u> ouse | B. <u>s</u> oul | C. <u>b</u> owl | D. <u>sh</u> oulder |
| 2. A. <u>g</u> oat | B. <u>s</u> our | C. <u>th</u> ough | D. <u>ph</u> one |
| 3. A. <u>pl</u> ough | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>fl</u> our | D. <u>c</u> lose |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> oe | B. <u>g</u> oes | C. <u>c</u> ouch | D. <u>h</u> oe |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> oap | B. <u>m</u> oan | C. <u>gr</u> oan | D. <u>h</u> ouse |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6. A. villager | B. future | C. children | D. perhaps |
| 7. A. carry | B. disease | C. money | D. sentence |
| 8. A. insect | B. realize | C. important | D. happen |
| 9. A. resurface | B. widen | C. muddy | D. shorter |
| 10. A. condition | B. narrow | C. replace | D. department |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. Mary: I love chocolate.
Jill: Mary said that she chocolate.
A. loved B. would love C. loves D. loving
12. Mary: I went skiing.
Jill: Mary said that she skiing.
A. went B. had gone C. have gone D. gone
13. Mary: I'm going to London in ten days.
Jill: Mary said that she was going to London
A. in ten days B. ten days later
C. in ten days after D. after ten days

14. Can I borrow your car for this evening?
Sure, but Nora's using it right now. If she it back in time, you're welcome to borrow it.
A. brought B. would bring C. will bring D. brings
15. Mary: I will eat steak for dinner.
Jill: Mary said that she eat steak for dinner.
A. willing B. will C. would D. would have
16. Mary: I have been to Sydney.
Jill: Mary said that she to Sydney.
A. had been B. has been C. was being D. would be
17. Mary: I had three cars.
Jill: Mary said that she three cars.
A. has B. has had C. had has D. had had
18. If, in some years time, energy cheaper, many things in the world will be different.
A. is B. will be C. were D. would be
19. Mary: I had a cat.
Jill: Mary said that she had a cat.
A. have B. has C. had D. hac had
20. Mary: I can't swim.
Jill: Mary said that she swim.
A. can't B. couldn't C. cannot D. could
21. Mary: I won't buy a new car.
Jill: Mary said that she..... buy a new car.
A. won't B. will C. would D. wouldn't
22. more help, I could call my neighbours.
A. Needed B. Should I need
C. I have needed D. I should need
23. Mary: I have to do my laundry.
Jill: Mary said that she.....to do her laundry.
A. had B. has C. have D. having
24. Mary: I will go downtown tomorrow.
Jill: Mary said that she would go downtown
A. on Friday B. the day after tomorrow
C. tomorrow D. the following day

25. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this,
.....this incident again.
- A. I don't mention B. I will never mention
C. I never mention D. will I never mention
26. Mary: I'm going to class in three hours.
Jill: Mary said that she was going to class
- A. three hours before B. three hours after
C. three hours later D. in three hours
27. Mary: I went to bed early last night.
Jill: Mary said that she had gone to bed early
- A. the night before B. last night
C. the night prior D. the night in front
28. Mary: I had lunch at noon.
Jill: Mary said that she had had lunch
- A. at 12 o'clock B. at noon that day
C. at that noon D. at noon
29. Mary: I will play cards the day after tomorrow.
Jill: Mary said that she would play cards
- A. in two days B. on Thursday C. two days later D. for two days
30. Unless you all my questions, I can't do anything to help you.
- A. answered B. answer C. would answer D. are answering
31. No sooner had he arrived home he was called out again.
- A. when B. than C. and D. but
32. of the visitors were strangers to me.
- A. Mostly B. Almost C. Most D. The most
33. When the teacher the room, all the pupils stood up.
- A. came B. arrived C. appeared D. entered
34. Mr. Bond wasn't in his own car, he was driving.....car.
- A. someone"s else B. someone else
C. someone else's D. someone's else's
35. My mother calls me about once a week and
- A. so my brother does B. so does my brother
C. my brother does so D. my brother so does
36. He is looking forward to.....his old friends.
- A. be met B. being met C. meeting D. meet

37. Will you be.....kind as to help me with this?
 A. as B. so C. very D. enough
38. We couldn't stay till dinner because that bus at 7 o'clock.
 A. left B. has left C. is leaving D. will leave
39. Since I left my hometown, I very homesick.
 A. am B. have been C. felt D. feel
40. My sister is studying hard her exam.
 A. to B. at C. in D. for

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kỹ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Good Neighbours

The "Neighbourhood Watch" scheme all started a few years ago in the quiet village of Mollington after a number of burglaries in the village and the surrounding area. The residents of the village came up with the idea that they themselves could keep an eye on their neighbours' property while they were away on holiday. Since then, and with the support of the government and police, more than 50,000 "Neighbourhood Watch" schemes have been set up all over the country.

The object of each "Watch" group is to reduce the opportunities that criminals have in any particular street or area. Each resident who is a member of the scheme agrees to call the police whenever they see something suspicious. Everything is done calmly and discreetly - it is the police who actually check out each report and investigate what is happening. Residents who are part of the "Watch" are not supposed to act as police or put themselves in any danger.

When a new Neighbourhood Watch scheme is set up in an area, the first thing people notice is the large, brightly coloured "Neighbourhood Watch" sign. This is a great deterrent to most burglars and vandals, because very few of them will take a chance of breaking into someone's house if they know that there is a high risk of being seen by neighbours keeping a look-out. Burglars also know that people who are part of "Neighbourhood Watch" schemes are more likely to have fitted good locks to their doors and windows.

There's another benefit too. In the time since the "Neighbourhood Watch" scheme came into existence, there is growing evidence of a new community spirit. It is bringing people together as never before, and encouraging people to care for each other. New friendships are being made, and contact is often established with old people living on their own, who are often the most frightened and the most at risk.

41. The "Neighbourhood Watch" scheme in Mollington was started
- A. because the police could not protect people.
 - B. before any others in the country.
 - C. after 50,000 burglaries in the area.
 - D. because some residents wanted to go away for a holiday.
42. When members of a "Watch" group see suspicious individuals, they
- A. try and frighten them away.
 - B. contact the police.
 - C. try and arrest them.
 - D. call the other members of the "Watch" group.
43. When a new "Watch" scheme starts in an area,
- A. people fit new locks to their doors and windows.
 - B. the police send fewer officers to the area.
 - C. burglars are less likely to break into houses.
 - D. residents put signs on their doors.
44. One other benefit of "Watch" schemes is that
- A. people get to know each other better.
 - B. members of the "Watch" look after old people.
 - C. different kinds of people are attracted to live in the area.
 - D. old people are no longer frightened of crime.
45. In general, the author seems to think that
- A. the police should do more to protect people.
 - B. "Watch" schemes are not very useful in reducing crime.
 - C. the "Neighbourhood Watch" schemes have been successful.
 - D. it is hard to have any privacy in a "Neighbourhood Watch" area.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

THE PERFECT PARTNER

A long and happy marriage is something that many people wish for, but finding the right partner is (46) more difficult than

you might imagine. A friend of mine, Susan, had not been very successful in her (47) to find the perfect partner, and she was beginning to loose heart and feel rather (48) One day she happened to hear someone (49) about a computer dating agency which could help you to find the ideal partner. Susan immediately (50)..... an appointment to see someone at the agency, then waited to see (51)..... would happen. The agency arranged a meeting with a 'suitable" partner at the local railway station a week later although I (52) her not to go. My friend arrived a few minutes (53)..... but could see no one who matched the (54) of the man in the photograph she had been sent.

She(55) a man waiting under the station clock and (56) a bunch of flowers, but there was no one (57)..... around. Suddenly, the man started chatting to her and, after a while, asked her if she would (58) to go and have a coffee. Not (59) much later did they come to the conclusion that they had both been waiting for each other! When they had both (60)..... from the shock, they decided that the computer had been right after all.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 46. A. so | B. much | C. too | D. lot |
| 47. A. fight | B. duty | C. work | D. attempt |
| 48. A. depressed | B. ashamed | C. embarrassed | D. bore |
| 49. A. mentioning | B. telling | C. talking | D. relating |
| 50. A. did | B. had | C. set | D. made |
| 51. A. that | B. what | C. which | D. who |
| 52. A. advised | B. urged | C. suggested | D. whispered |
| 53. A. after | B. since | C. ago | D. early |
| 54. A. look | B. appearance | C. gesture | D. manner |
| 55. A. realized | B. considered | C. noticed | D. respected |
| 56. A. fetching | B. wearing | C. carrying | D. holding |
| 57. A. more | B. other | C. extra | D. else |
| 58. A. want | B. desire | C. like | D. need |
| 59. A. until | B. when | C. then | D. after |
| 60. A. returned | B. recovered | C. reviewed | D. realized |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Animals and mén use the energy finding in food to operate their body and
A B C D
muscles.
62. People had much to learn before they became civilization.
A B C D
63. Sorry, could you say that again? I haven't listened for you.
A B C D
64. In the end of the party, Jane found herself doing the washing-up again,
A B C
as usual.
D
65. Many women have reached high positions in business but there are still
A B
little women in government.
C D
66. Each of the cars in the showroom was quickly sold to their new owner.
A B C D
67. She is no longer young enough to entering a beauty contest.
A B C D
68. Visits to the zoo is a delight to any child.
A B C D
69. The old house were pulled down to make room for a block of flats.
A B C D
70. The football match was televised lively from the National Stadium.
A B C D
71. Enthusiasts say if machines can translate languages, they could teach
A B
languages although they doubt that the teacher could be total replaced by
C D
a machine.
72. Joseph Ford, the politician who was kidnapped last week as he was
A B
driving for his office, was released unharméd.
C D

73. When I arrived at her house, I found she has been out with her new friend
A B C
without leaving me a note.

74. St. Lucia is an island in the Caribbean Sea, forming part of the Windward
A B
Islands group, situating about twenty miles south of Martinique.
C D.

75. One of the most urgent problem facing us now is the need to control
A B C D
population growth.

76. I had not to work yesterday because it was my day off, so I was going
A B C
to see my friend instead.

77. Graham was wounded when he tried to stop a man robbing a pos office.
A B C
The robber would have shot him in the leg.

78. We had run out of sugar. Could you buy some more?
A B C D

79. The government have came up against a big problem in their economic
A B C D
policy.

80. Keep away from me! I've got a terrible cold, and I don't want give it
A B C
to you.
D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 9

UNDERSEA WORLD

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ **Type II Conditionals:** Câu điều kiện loại II) (Present unreal: không có thật ở hiện tại)

Cách chia:

If Clause

Main Clause

Simple past Present Conditional (would/ should + bare-inf.)

Cách dùng:

* Điều kiện này dùng để diễn tả những sự việc trái với sự thực hiện tại.

Ex: - If I had a lot of money, I would buy another car.

- If I were a doctor, I would help her mother.

* Điều kiện loại này còn dùng để diễn tả một hành động, một sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai chỉ trên lý thuyết mà thôi chứ hoàn toàn không thể xảy ra trong thực tế. (Trường hợp này không dùng điều kiện loại I)

Ex: - If I became president of the country in three years' time, I would change the policy about income tax.

☞ **Lưu ý:** - Ở mệnh đề **If** loại II, Past simple thực ra là Past Subjunctive (quá khứ giả định); hai hình thức này giống nhau nhưng động từ **Be** ta dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi thứ; trong văn nói ta có thể dùng **Was** với (I, He, She, It)

- **Would** thường được viết tắt là 'd.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- conflict (n): mâu thuẫn
- millionaire (n): nhà triệu phú
- dolphin (n): cá heo
- trust (v): tin tưởng, tin cậy
- to walk on tiptoe: đi nhón gót, đi rón rén
- mankind (n): nhân loại
- exploration (n): sự khai thác
- steamship (n): tàu hơi nước
- ocean current (n): dòng hải lưu

- enable someone to do something: *giúp ai có thể làm gì đó, khiến ai có thể làm gì đó*
- minerals (n): *kháng chất, khoáng sản*
- humpback (n): *lưng gù, lưng có bướu*
- whale (n): *cá voi*
- creature (n): *sinh vật*
- dive (v): *lặn*
- inspire (v): *truyền cảm hứng*
- legend (n): *truyền thuyết*
- derive (v) (from): *rút ra từ*
- litter (v): *xả rác*
- landscape (n): *thắng cảnh*

B. PHÂN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. p <u>oc</u> r | B. m <u>oo</u> r | C. b <u>oo</u> r | D. d <u>oo</u> r |
| 2. A. e <u>a</u> r | B. y <u>ea</u> r | C. d <u>ea</u> r | D. b <u>ea</u> r |
| 3. A. h <u>e</u> r | B. t <u>he</u> r | C. b <u>ee</u> r | D. c <u>are</u> er |
| 4. A. t <u>ou</u> r | B. h <u>ou</u> r | C. h <u>ou</u> se | D. <u>ou</u> r |
| 5. A. s <u>ur</u> e | B. f <u>ut</u> ure | C. p <u>ic</u> ture | D. a <u>dv</u> enture |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. interaction | B. temperature | C. submarine | D. independent |
| 7. A. satellite | B. sophisticated | C. comfortable | D. photograph |
| 8. A. secret | B. include | C. ocean | D. Indian |
| 9. A. curren <u>t</u> | B. differen <u>t</u> | C. connec <u>ti</u> on | D. botto <u>m</u> |
| 10. A. certu <u>r</u> y | B. activi <u>t</u> y | C. pollu <u>ti</u> on | D. discu <u>s</u> s |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. If I could speak Spanish, I next year studying in Mexico.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| A. wil spend | B. would have spent |
| C. had spent | D. would spend |

12. interested in that subject, I would try to learn more about it.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| A. If I am | B. Should I | C. I was | D. Were I |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|

13. Do you think there would be less conflict in the world if all people..... the same language?
A. speak B. will speak C. spoke D. had spoken
14. If the weather nice on Sunday, we'll go to the beach.
A. is B. would be C. will be D. was
15. Unless youto her, she will never talk to you any longer.
A. don't apologise B. apologise
C. will apologise D. won't apologise
16. I wish I a millionaire so that I could travel around the world.
A. am B. were C. am being D. have been
17. We can go water skiing if Jeff's boat gas.
A. have B. had C. has D. have had
18. If you were a fish, what kind of fish ?
A. will you be B. would you be C. are you D. were you
19. Frank the test if he studied more often.
A. would have passed B. will have passed
C. had passed D. would pass
20. My friends usually walk to school if they..... enough time.
A. have B. had C. have had D. will have
21. My brother would eat a snake only if it the last food on Earth.
A. is B. has been C. were D. would be
22. I it if I didn't see it with my own eyes.
A. would believe B. wouldn't believe
C. will believe D. won't believe
23. The thief steal money if he were rich.
A. had stolen B. hadn't stolen C. would steal D. wouldn't steal
24. Oh, luckily the thieves didn't break into our house last night. You have opened the back door all night.
A. should B. shouldn't C. must D. mustn't
25. You return late tonight because I'm tired and will go to bed early.
A. can B. can't C. should D. shouldn't
26. Should she the boss for a pay rise?
A. ask B. asked C. asking D. asks

27. I think you to visit her before.
 A. should come B. should have come
 C. shouldn't come D. shouldn't have come
28. If Mary could be an animal, she to be a dolphin.
 A. would like B. likes C. will like D. liked
29. My sister would go dancing in a club if she how to dance.
 A. knows B. would know C. knew D. knowing
30. Will she marry him if he her everything she needs.
 A. give B. gave C. will give D. gives
31. I wish I could go to Bahamas Brick did last year.
 A. as B. seem C. so D. like
32. The smaller the room, furniture it needs.
 A. a little B. the little C. the fewer D. the less
33. She was trusted because she was
 A. honesty B. honestly C. honested D. honest
34. My wife will return to Hanoi. the fifth of August
 A. on B. after C. in D. of
35. Wedding rings are usually made gold.
 A. of B. on C. in D. by
36. What! The rain has not stopped all day.
 A. a weather B. the weather C. weather D. some weather
37. They were walking on tiptoe the Director's room
 A. pass B. and passed C. passed D. past
38. Can you speak
 A. Spain B. Spanish C. Spanish D. Spaniard
39. You can't drive a car unless you hold a driving
 A. permission B. ticket C. pass D. licence
40. I'd like to taste your cake in order to it with mine.
 A. review B. differ C. decide D. compare

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất

Man is a land animal, but he is closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has served the needs of man. The sea provided man with food and convenient way to travel to many parts of the world. Today,

nearly two thirds of the world's population live within 80 kilometers of the sea coast.

In the modern technological world, the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to be used up. The sea, however, still can be hoped to supply many of man's needs.

The list of riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology is impressive. Oil and gas exploration have been carried out for nearly 30 years. Valuable amounts of mineral exist on the ocean floor ready to be mined.

Fish farming promises to be a good way to produce large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish is an ancient skill practised in the past mainly by the Oriental people.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new source of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way similar to the steam in a steamship. Ocean current and waves offer possible use as a source of energy. Technology is enabling man to explore ever more deeply under the sea. The development of strong, new materials has made this possible.

The technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. Experts believe that by the year 2000 the problems that prevent us from exploiting fully the food, minerals and energy sources of the sea will be largely solved.

41. The major thing that the sea offers man are
- A. fish and oil.
 - B. minerals and oil.
 - C. warm temperature and ocean current.
 - D. the food, energy sources, and minerals.
42. The sea serves the needs of man because
- A. It provides man with food.
 - B. It offers oil to man.
 - C. It supplies man with minerals.
 - D. all of above.
43. We can conclude from this passage that
- A. the sea resources have largely been used up.
 - B. the sea, in a broad sense, has not yet been developed.
 - C. the problem that prevent us from using the food, minerals and energy sources of the sea have already been solved.
 - D. by the year 2000, the technology will be good enough to exploit all the sea resource.

44. The words "Oriental people" in underlined probably mean
 A. The people in Asia B. African people
 C. European people D. American people
45. The best title for this passage is
 A. Sea Harvest. B. Sea Food.
 C. Technology for Exploiting the Sea. D. Man and the Sea.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

WHALES

How far would you travel for a good meal? If you were a humpback whale, the answer would be five thousand miles. These large sea animals travel at least that far from their winter home off the (46)..... of Columbia to their summer (47)..... areas off Antarctica. The distance covered by some types of whale is amazing, especially when you (48)..... their enormous size. The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever (49).....and it can weigh as much as thirty elephants. It (50)..... as no surprise, therefore, to hear that ancient folk legends tell of sailors (51)..... these creatures for islands.

The more we (52) about whales, the more wonderful they seem. Some species can (53).....their breath for more than an hour and dive to a (54)..... of over 2000 metres. They use a system of sounds (55)..... as echo-location to find the fish they eat and they have further sounds to keep in (56)..... with each other. The noises they (57)..... can travel hundreds of miles under water. Some species seem to sing complicated songs which (58)..... of a number of separate themes, sung in a specific order which can (59)up to half an hour or more. If you ever get the (60)..... to see one of these great creatures in the wild, you will understand why they have inspired so many legends.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 46. A. beach | B. coast | C. seaside | D. ground |
| 47. A. feeding | B. dining | C. eating | D. chewing |
| 48. A. view | B. think | C. consider | D. believe |
| 49. A. been | B. stayed | C. born | D. lived |
| 50. A. gets | B. comes | C. goes | D. seems |
| 51. A. supposing | B. mixing | C. confusing | D. mistaking |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 52. A. find out | B. look out | C. show up | D. tun up |
| 53. A. store | B. keep | C. hold | D. save |
| 54. A. depth | B. length | C. width | D. breadth |
| 55. A. called | B. known | C. referred | D. named |
| 56. A. reach | B. touch | C. call | D. raise |
| 57. A. provide | B. propose | C. process | D. produce |
| 58. A. consist | B. compose | C. include | D. involve |
| 59. A. long | B. last | C. play | D. give |
| 60. A. break | B. choice | C. chance | D. luck |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. His parents were disappointed about his grade in the math exam.

A B C D

62. The word "lovely" is an adverb derived from the noun "love".

A B C D

63. My city is famous with its beautiful landscapes.

A B C D

64. Our teacher is a man who never destroys his promise.

A B C D

65. Don't litter! We must keep the room cleanly and tidy.

A B C D

66. Jim has two sisters, both of them are married.

A B C D

67. This ring must be expensive. It is made by gold.

A B C D

68. While you had been out, Tom came to see you.

A B C D

69. We don't have to take the test again, have we?

A B C D

70. Her little brother insisted to go out by himself.

A B C D

71. The little boy asked Mrs. Robinson how old was she. She told him that

A B

it was not polite to ask people their age.

C D

72. Kuala Lumpur, that is the capital of Malaysia, is a major trade center in
A B C
Southeast Asia.
D
73. Our solar system is in a galaxy that called the Milky Way.
A B C D
74. The children had a good time play in the sandbox at the playground.
A B C D
75. Greg was warned not look at his neighbor's paper during the test.
A B C D
76. It's easy Maria to speak Spanish because it's her native language.
A B C D
77. When I got home, Irene was lying in bed thought about
A B C
what a wonderful time she'd had.
D
78. As soon as the rain began, the children have wanted to go outdoors.
A B
They I love to play outside in the warm summer rain.
C D
79. Despite my feet were killing me and my head was pounding, I finished
A B C
running the marathon.
D
80. In case you needed to see me, I'll be in my office tomorrow morning
A B C
around ten.
D

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. A B C D	21. A B C D	41. A B C D	61. A B C D
02. A B C D	22. A B C D	42. A B C D	62. A B C D
03. A B C D	23. A B C D	43. A B C D	63. A B C D
04. A B C D	24. A B C D	44. A B C D	64. A B C D
05. A B C D	25. A B C D	45. A B C D	65. A B C D
06. A B C D	26. A B C D	46. A B C D	66. A B C D
07. A B C D	27. A B C D	47. A B C D	67. A B C D
08. A B C D	28. A B C D	48. A B C D	68. A B C D
09. A B C D	29. A B C D	49. A B C D	69. A B C D
10. A B C D	30. A B C D	50. A B C D	70. A B C D
11. A B C D	31. A B C D	51. A B C D	71. A B C D
12. A B C D	32. A B C D	52. A B C D	72. A B C D
13. A B C D	33. A B C D	53. A B C D	73. A B C D
14. A B C D	34. A B C D	54. A B C D	74. A B C D
15. A B C D	35. A B C D	55. A B C D	75. A B C D
16. A B C D	36. A B C D	56. A B C D	76. A B C D
17. A B C D	37. A B C D	57. A B C D	77. A B C D
18. A B C D	38. A B C D	58. A B C D	78. A B C D
19. A B C D	39. A B C D	59. A B C D	79. A B C D
20. A B C D	40. A B C D	60. A B C D	80. A B C D

UNIT 10

CONSERVATION

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

PASSIVE VOICE (Thể bị động)

* **Công thức:** Be + Past Participle (P.P)

* **Cách đổi một câu từ thể chủ động sang bị động:**

Muốn đổi 1 câu từ thể chủ động sang thể bị động ta thực hiện các bước sau:

- Lấy tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ cho câu bị động
- Động từ của câu bị động thành lập theo hình thức : Be + Past participle
- Lấy chủ ngữ của câu chủ động làm tân ngữ cho câu bị động, có giới từ "by" đứng trước nó
- Thì của động từ Be ở câu bị động được chia như thì của động từ trong câu chủ động

1. Simple present:

Ex: - They make Cocacola in the United States. (Active)

=> Coccola is made in the United States. (Passive)

2. Simple past:

Ex: - My father bought this Mercedes last week. (Active)

=> This Mercedes was bought by my father last week. (Passive)

3. Simple Future:

Ex: - They will hold the celebration tomorrow. (Active)

=> The celebration will be held tomorrow. (Passive)

* **Động từ To Be được chia ở thể bị động như sau:**

- Simple present:

S + (am/ is/ are) + past participle

I 'm not often invited to parties.

- Present continuous:

S + (am/ is/ are) + being + p.p

She is being asked a lot of questions.

- Present perfect:

S + (has/ have) + been + p.p

This cake has been made by Mary.

- Simple past:

S + (was/ were) + p.p

The report was written by Mr Bill Yesterday.

- Past perfect:

S + **had** + **been** + p.p

The room had been cleaned before we came.

- Simple future:

S + **(shall/ will)** + **be** + p.p

A new school will be built very soon.

- With be going to:

S + **(is/ are)** + **going to be** + p.p

A story is going to be told by the teacher.

- Modal verbs:

(can/ could)

S + **(may/ must)** + **be** + p.p

(have to / used to)

The questions can be answered by my friend.

* Những điều cần ghi nhớ:

1. Đối với một số động từ có 2 tân ngữ thì 1 trong 2 tân ngữ đều có thể dùng làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động; tuy nhiên tân ngữ chỉ người thường được sử dụng nhiều hơn.

Ex: - He sent me a postcard .

=> I was sent a postcard by him.

=> A postcard was sent to me by him.

2. Trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn được đặt trước By + tân ngữ bị động

Ex: - His children have carried the chairs into the house.

=> The chairs have been carried into the house by his children.

3. Trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian được đặt sau By + tân ngữ bị động.

Ex: - Mr Brown bought the house last week.

=> The house was bought by Mr Brown last week.

4. Trạng ngữ chỉ thể cách thường đứng giữa Be và past participle.

Ex: - The boss has treated them badly.

=> They have been badly treated by the boss.

5. Nếu sau "By" là các tân ngữ như: me, you, him, her, them, us, someone thì sẽ được lược bỏ trong câu bị động nếu không muốn nêu rõ tác nhân.

Ex: - People speak English all over the world.

=> English is spoken all over the world.

- They produce many things from rubber.

=> Many things are produced from rubber.

* Một số dạng câu bị động khác:

1. **Causative form** (Thể nhờ bảo): "Have", "Get".

a. **Have**

+ **Active** : S + have + O.1(person) + bare- inf. + O.2(thing)

+ **Passive:** S + have + O.2 (thing) + Past participle

Ex: - I had him repair the roof yesterday.

- I had the roof repaired yesterday.

b. Get

+ **Active:** S + get + O.1 + to – inf + O.2

+ **Passive:** S + get + O.2 + past participle

Ex: - I will get her to cut my hair.

- I will get my hair cut.

2. Verbs of opinion : Say, Think, Believe, Know, Report, Declare...

Có 2 dạng bị động :

+ **Active:** S + V.1 + (that) + Clause (S.2 + V.2 + O.2)

+ **Passive:** * It + (be) + V.1 (p.p) + (that) + clause

* S.2 + (be) + V.1 (p.p) + to-inf.' to have
+ p.p

Ex: - They say that John is the brightest student in class.

=> It is said that John is the brightest student in class.

=> John is said to be the brightest student in class.

- They declared that Mary won the competition.

=> It was declared that Mary won the competition.

=> Mary was declared to have won the competition.

3. Verbs of perception : See, Watch, Hear...

+ **Active:** S + V + O + bare – inf./ verb-ing

+ **Passive:** S + be + V (p.p) + to-inf./ verb-ing

Ex: - People saw him steal your car

=> He was seen to steal your car.

- The teacher is watching them work.

=> They are being watched working by the teacher.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- constitutional (adj): thuộc về hiến pháp
- immunization (n): sự chủng ngừa, sự tạo miễn dịch
- accomplish (v): đạt được, thành tựu được
- domestic (adj): trong nhà, trong nước
- anti-pollution devices: những thiết bị chống ô nhiễm
- blood stream : dòng máu
- anxiety (n): sự lo lắng
- rural area (n): vùng nông thôn
- impressionist painter (n): họa sĩ theo trường phái ấn tượng
- masterpiece (n): tuyệt tác
- magician (n): thầy phù thủy

- evil	(adj): ác độc
- tornado	(n): cơn lốc xoáy, cơn bão
- pesticide	(n): thuốc trừ sâu
- residue	(n): cặn, bã, chất lắng, phần còn sót lại
- mystery	(n): điều bí ẩn
- hydroelectric dam	(n): con đập thủy điện
- circulation	(n): sự lưu thông
- flood	(n): cơn lụt
- pond	(n): cái ao, hồ nhỏ
- balance	(n): sự cân bằng
- swamp	(n): đầm lầy
- reservoir	(n): hồ chứa nước
- sewage	(n): rác
- harmony	(n): sự hòa hợp, sự hòa thuận
- ecologist	(n): nhà sinh thái học
- canyon	(n): hẻm núi
- hostel	(n): kí túc xá, cư xá
- embarrassed	(adj): bối rối
- botanist	(n): nhà thực vật học

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. place | B. plant | C. psychology | D. plai |
| 2. A. bomb | B. cab | C. Bob | D. stat |
| 3. A. ban | B. pan | C. band | D. banlage |
| 4. A. therapy | B. happy | C. puppy | D. hobby |
| 5. A. physics | B. photograph | C. polar | D. phibsophy |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. especially | B. conversation | C. disease | D. convenient |
| 7. A. electric | B. disappearance | C. overnight | D. possibility |
| 8. A. environment | B. impossible | C. valuable | D. important |
| 9. A. industry | B. newspaper | C. damage | D. supply |
| 10. A. endanger | B. animal | C. policy | D. species |

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. I still can't believe it! My bicycle last night.
A. was stolen B. was stealing C. stolen D. stole
12. The current constitutional problem is by the top legal minds in the country.
A. studying B. being studying C. being studied D. been studied
13. Something funny in class yesterday.
A. happened B. was happened C. happens D. is happened
14. Today, many childhood diseases by early immunization.
A. are preventing B. can prevent
C. prevent D. can be prevented
15. I with you on that subject.
A. am agree B. am agreed C. agreeing D. agree
16. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing by waiting.
A. accomplishes B. accomplished
C. has accomplished D. will be accomplished
17. "When?" - "In 1928."
A. penicillin was discovered B. did penicillin discovered
C. was penicillin discovered D. did penicillin discover
18. In recent years, the government has imposed pollution controls on automobile manufacturers. Both domestic and imported automobiles must anti-pollution devices.
A. equip with B. equip by
C. be equipped with D. be equipped by
19. Vitamin C by the human body. It gets into the blood stream quickly.
A. absorbs easily B. is easily absorbing
C. is easily absorbed D. absorbed easily
20. I didn't think my interview went very well, but I guess it must have. Despite all my anxiety, I for the job I wanted. I'm really going to work hard to justify their confidence.
A. was hiring B. hired C. got hiring D. got hired
21. In some rural areas of the United States, health care by only a small number of doctors, nurses, and other health professionals. It's often more than they can handle.
A. is providing B. is being provided
C. provides D. provided
22. "How did that window?" - "I don't know."
A. get broken B. broke C. got broken D. broken

23. Renoir is one of the most popular French impressionist painters. His paintings masterpieces all over the world.
 A. had considered B. are considering
 C. are considered D. consider
24. As the fairy tale goes, the prince into a frog by an evil magician, and only a kiss from a beautiful princess could restore him to his original state.
 A. turned B. was turning
 C. was turned D. had been turning
25. When I woke up and looked out side, the landscape had changed. The ground had been slightly with a dusting of snow during the night.
 A. covering B. cover C. covers D. covered
26. We can't even walk in this storm. Let's wait in the hallway where we'll be the strong winds until things quiet down.
 A. protected from B. protected by
 C. protecting from D. protecting by
27. "..... about the eight o'clock flight to Chicago?" - "Not yet."
 A. Has been an announcement made
 B. Has an announcement made
 C. Has an announcement been made
 D. Has been made an announcement
28. Last night the tornado swept through Rockville. It everything in its paths.
 A. destroyed B. was destroyed
 C. was being destroyed D. had been destroyed
29. Be sure to wash these vegetables thoroughly. A lot of pesticide residue on unwashed products.
 A. can find B. can found C. can be found D. can be finding
30. On Friday afternoon before a three-day holiday weekend, the highways people on their way out of the city.
 A. are crowding by B. are crowded with
 C. are being crowd with D. crowd by
31. Can you.....the papers with you when you come to see me, please?
 A. bring B. collect C. take D. get
32. Can you tell me the.....of these shoes?
 A. charge B. price C. amount D. expense
33. I don't feel well-but I don't know what's the matter.....me.
 A. of B. for C. to D. with

34. is a complete mystery how they ever got there in that car.
A. There B. That C. It D. This
35. Come....., children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over
36. She tried to prevent the dog..... running into the road.
A. from B. to C. against D. for
37. You'd better leave for the airport now..... there's a lot of traffic on the way.
A. in fact B. in time C. in order D. in case
38. He has just bought..... expensive new furniture.
A. an B. some C. these D. those
39. Because it had not rained for several months, there was a.....of water.
A. shortage B. drop C. scarce D. waste
40. I should like to thank you,my colleagues, for the welcome you have given us.
A. on account of B. on behalf of C. because of D. instead of

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

Water Conservation

Man and most animals need a constant supply of water to live. Farmers need water for their crops. Hydroelectric dams hold back needed water and provide water for homes and industries.

Trees, grasses, and other plant life play an important part in the natural circulation of water, and thus help conserve it. Without plants most water would run off as soon as it falls, taking away valuable soil. Rapid runoff would cause frequent floods, and leave little water during dry seasons.

Nature has many ways of conserving and controlling water. But man often upsets the water balance in his desire to grow more crops. He drains ponds, swamps, and wet lands. He plows under the natural sods, cuts timber, and dredges and straightens streams. These changes reduce natural storage of water and speed runoff.

Water can be held on the land by planting vegetation. Forests and grass should be planted where there are no natural growths. Dams built across rivers help hold back the water. Reservoirs behind the dams store water during wet seasons for use in dry seasons. Dams help prevent floods by controlling the flow of water.

Many towns and cities get their water from nearby lakes and rivers. Some communities dump sewage and garbage into the water, making it unfit to drink. Water pollution is one of our most serious problems. Progressive cities have sewage treatment plants. These plants return only safe water to the streams or lakes. Many states have laws that prohibit companies from dumping raw industrial wastes, such as liquids from a metal-plating factory, into streams. These wastes often endanger the supply of drinking water. They also kill fish. Most industrial wastes can be treated to make them harmless.

41. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as part of the natural circulation of water?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Trees. | B. Plants. |
| C. Dams. | D. Grasses. |
42. According to the passage, what would happen if there were no plants?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Valuable soil would be taken away. | B. Man would die. |
| C. There would be more floods. | D. Both A and C. |
43. When man drains ponds and swamps, cuts timber, and dredges streams, etc, he
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| A. increases natural storage of water. | B. speeds runoff. |
| C. upsets the water balance. | D. Both B and C. |
44. Dams are built to help
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| A. store water for dry seasons. | B. cross rivers. |
| C. control the flow of water. | D. Both A and B. |
45. When sewage and garbage are dumped into rivers, the water may become.....
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. very unfit. | B. too polluted to drink. |
| C. most serious. | D. safe water. |

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

About two hundred years ago man lived (46)..... greater harmony with his environment (47)..... industry was not much. Today the situation is quite different. People all over the world are worried about (48).....is happening to the environment, because of modern industry and the need for more and more energy. Newspapers and magazines write about water pollution, air pollution and land pollution.

Why is (49)..... so much discussion about pollution? After (50)....., people have been polluting the world around them for thousands and thousands of years. But in the (51)....., there were not (52)..... people and lots of room in the world so they could (53)..... to another place when their settlements became dirty.

Now, however, many parts of the world are (54)....., people live in big cities and much of our waste, especially waste (55)..... factories, electric (56)..... stations, the chemical industry and heavy industry is very dangerous. Fish die in the lakes, rivers and seas; forest trees die too. Much of this dangerous waste goes into the air and is carried by the (57)..... for great distances.

The Earth is our home. We must take care of it, for (58)..... and for the next generations. This means keeping our environment clean.

The importance of this task is pointed (59)..... by ecologists, the scientists (60)..... study the relation between living things and the environment. However, each of us must do everything possible to keep the land, air and water clean.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 46. A. in | B. on | C. out | D. inside |
| 47. A. although | B. because of | C. because | D. so |
| 48. A. how | B. what | C. where | D. why |
| 49. A. there | B. has | C. have | D. here |
| 50. A. that | B. of all | C. most | D. all |
| 51. A. past | B. end | C. future | D. day |
| 52. A. many | B. much | C. a lot | D. lots |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 53. A. went | B. move | C. going | D. moved |
| 54. A. crowded | B. open | C. wider | D. small |
| 55. A. in | B. through | C. from | D. at |
| 56. A. plant | B. power | C. filling | D. railway |
| 57. A. water | B. current | C. sea | D. wind |
| 58. A. themselves | B. ourself | C. ourselves | D. himself |
| 59. A. out | B. to | C. at | D. into |
| 60. A. whose | B. which | C. who | D. they |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. I went to the United States six months ago because mine cousin is out there.
A B C D
62. There is a hostel at the bottom of the canyon where we can stay there.
A B C D
63. You pay about \$50 per person and can having dinner and breakfast there.
A B C D
64. I was such nervous that I didn't think I would pass the exam.
A B C D
65. She asked why did Mathew look so embarrassed when he saw Carole.
A B C D
66. Could you mind telling me the way to the nearest restaurant?
A B C D
67. I read something about Taranrino's new film on that magazine.
A B C D
68. I'd prefer to do it on myself, because other people make me nervous.
A B C D
69. I'm afraid Petra is on the phone. Do you want to come in and waiting?
A B C D
70. It spent a long time to travel to the skiing resort but in the end we got there.
A B C D
71. A number of the materials that used in manufacturing paint are potentially dangerous if mishandled.
A B C D
72. Musical, drama, and art contribute to the culture of any community.
A B C D

73. Scientists believe that the continents once formed a single continent
A B
surrounding by an enormous sea.
C D
74. Floods cause of billions of dollars worth of property damage annually,
A B C D
75. Ernest Hemingway was known for his simply language and his lively
A B C D
dialogue.
76. The sun is so bright to look at directly.
A B C D
77. Pearls are found in much colours, including cream, blue, and black.
A B C D
78. Henry has twice as many money as he did before he invested it.
A B C D
79. Fifty percentage of the people voted in favour of the project.
A B C D
80. Despite most people consider the tomato a vegetable, botanists classify
A B C
it as a fruit.
D

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 11

NATIONAL PARKS

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

Type III Conditionals (Câu điều kiện loại III)

If Clause

Main Clause

Past perfect Perfect Conditional (would/should + have + p.p)

Điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ, để diễn tả những tình huống trái với thực tế trong quá khứ.

Ex: - I didn't go to the party last night. If I had attended the party, I would have met you.

- If the weather had been nice yesterday, I would have gone to the beach.

☞ Lưu ý: Ta có thể bỏ IF bằng cách đảo ngữ :

If he had known = Had he known

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| - coast | (n): bờ biển |
| - promotion | (n): sự thăng chức, sự thăng tiến |
| - apartment | (n): căn hộ |
| - engross | (n): làm mê mẩn, thu hút, cuốn hút |
| - realistic | (adj): hiện thực, thực tế |
| - panda | (n): gấu trúc |
| - extinct | (adj): bị tuyệt chủng |
| - extinction | (n): sự tuyệt chủng |
| - bamboo | (n): cây tre, cây trúc |
| - seed | (n): hạt |
| - campaign | (n): chiến dịch |
| - cattle | (n): gia súc |
| - wander | (v): đi thang thang |
| - benefit | (v): hưởng lợi |
| - deer | (n): hươu, nai |
| - representative | (n): người đại diện, nhân viên bán hàng |
| - virtue | (n): phẩm chất |

B. PHẢN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>work</u> ed | B. <u>hop</u> ed | C. <u>lov</u> ed | D. <u>attac</u> ked |
| 2. A. <u>hir</u> ed | B. <u>abandon</u> ed | C. <u>surv</u> ived | D. <u>link</u> ed |
| 3. A. <u>stud</u> ied | B. <u>pick</u> ed | C. <u>fix</u> ed | D. <u>kiss</u> ed |
| 4. A. <u>bann</u> ed | B. <u>lik</u> ed | C. <u>belong</u> ed | D. <u>orph</u> aned |
| 5. A. <u>plann</u> ed | B. <u>seem</u> ed | C. <u>prepar</u> ed | D. <u>miss</u> ed |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. recognize | B. expensive | C. animal | D. vary |
| 7. A. restaurant | B. survival | C. dependent | D. national |
| 8. A. orphanage | B. rainforest | C. tropical | D. explore |
| 9. A. bicycle | B. variety | C. transport | D. comfortable |
| 10. A. interesting | B. contamination | C. mountain | D. forest |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. I got the station just in time to see Jack getting the train.
A. to/off B. at/off C. to/out D. at/from
12. The pub is the chemist's and the butcher's and the library.
A. among/opposite B. between/opposite
C. between/ across D. among/across
13. Sue lives Wales, which is a country the west of Britain.
A. at/at B. at/in C. in/in D. in/at
14. I was brought up an island the coast of Scotland.
A. on/next to B. in/near C. in/next to D. on/near
15. Travelling your own car is better than going foot.
A. in/on B. by/on C. by/by D. in/by
16. Jack was leaning.....the wall with his hands.....his pocket.
A. against/into B. against/in C. by/in D. by/into
17. Ann had a hat.....her head and a veil.....her face.
A. on/above B. on/over C. over/over D. over/above

18. We arrived..... England..... Gatwick Airport.
A. in/at B. at/at C. in/in D. at/in
19. I left my bags..... the station.....a left luggage locker.
A. from/at B. at/at C. at/in D. from/in
20. Peter came running the room and threw his books the floor.
A. into/at B. to/onto C. to/at D. into/onto
21. Please keep your voice down in this section of the library. If you to talk loudly, I will have to ask you to leave.
A. continued B. could continue C. will continue D. continue
22. Gloria never seems to get tired. I wish I her energy.
A. would have B. have C. have had D. had
23. "Why didn't Bill get the promotion he was expecting?"
"He may not be qualified. If he were, he that promotion last year.
A. would have been given B. was given
C. would be given D. had been given
24. If I could find Rob's phone number, I him about the change in plans. May be somebody else will call him.
A. called B. had called C. could call D. will call
25. "How do you like your new apartment?"
"The apartment itself is great, but I wish I used to the constant noise from the street below."
A. got B. could get C. had gotten D. am
26. I was very engrossed in that presentation on Australia. The videotapes were so realistic that it was as though wethere, driving through the outback.
A. were B. have been C. are D. will be
27. If I following that other car too closely, I would have been able to stop in time instead of running into it.
A. wasn't B. would have been
C. was D. hadn't been
28. "Why aren't you going mountain climbing with the rest of us next weekend?" – "to be honest with you, I'm lazy. If I weren't, I with you."
A. would have gone B. would go
C. go D. will go
29. "Will you see Tom at lunch today? I'd like you to give him a message for me." - "I'm not going to lunch, but if I him later, I'll give him your message."
A. should see B. will see C. would see D. could see

30. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I Bob to the airport late last night.
 A. didn't have to take B. weren't taking
 C. hadn't had to take D. didn't take
31. Hurry! We've got to leave the house immediately. Otherwise, the opening ceremony.
 A. we'd miss B. we'd have missed
 C. we miss D. we're going to miss
32. "Why didn't you tell me you were having so many problems?"
 "I you, but I figured you had enough to worry about without my problems, so I said nothing."
 A. would tell B. would have told
 C. would be telling D. had told
33. When I stopped talking, Sam finished my sentence for me as though he my mind.
 A. would read B. had read C. reads D. can read
34. If you, I would have brought my friends over to your house this evening to watch TV, but I didn't want to bother you.
 A. had studied B. studied
 C. hadn't been studying D. didn't study
35. I wish I you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.
 A. can lend B. would lend C. could lend D. will lend
36. If someone into the store, smile and say "May I help you?"
 A. comes B. came C. would come D. could come
37. "Are you lost?" - "I think so. I wish we a map with us today."
 A. were bringing B. brought C. had brought D. would bring
38. "Here's my phone number."
 "thanks. I'll give you a call if I some help tomorrow."
 A. will need B. need C. would need D. needed
39. If I won't working for an accounting firm, I in a bank.
 A. work B. will work
 C. have worked D. would be working
40. The medicine made me feel dizzy. I felt as though the room around and around.
 A. were spinning B. will spins
 C. spins D. would be spinning

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

Once there were lots of pandas in the mountains of Western China. Today they are becoming extinct. The reason is that they can not find enough food. Pandas eat bamboo leaves. They do not like another food. The bamboo grows very slowly. It can take 10 years for a bamboo to grow from a seed to a big plant. Some types of bamboo have seeds only once every 60 years. Pandas must wait many years for their food to grow. While the bamboo is growing, pandas do not have enough leaves to eat.

Farmers are using more and more of the land on the mountain side to grow food for man. The farmers cut down the bamboo. Bamboo leaves become less plentiful. Pandas can not find enough food to eat. They starve and die.

China and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) are trying to save the pandas. In 1979 they began to set up special parks where pandas live. One such park is the Wolong Reserve in Sichuan. The Wolong Reserve has the highest number of pandas in the world. Scientists come here to study the panda's eating and mating habits. By learning more about the panda's habits, scientists can save it from extinction.

41. Where could we find a lot of pandas?
- A. In the mountains in the West of China.
 - B. In the national parks of the world.
 - C. On bamboo trees.
 - D. On the coast of Western China.
42. What is the main food of pandas?
- A. Bamboo trees.
 - B. Bamboo leaves.
 - C. Bamboo roots.
 - D. Young bamboo trees
43. How long does it take a bamboo to grow into a big plant?
- A. 10 months
 - B. a decade
 - C. a century
 - D. 60 years
44. Why do farmers cut down bamboo trees?
- A. To get food for pandas.
 - B. To drive pandas away.
 - C. To make pandas starve and die.
 - D. To get farm land.
45. What do the scientists do to save pandas from extinction?
- A. They plant bamboo trees.
 - B. They set up parks for them.
 - C. They study about pandas' habits.
 - D. Both B and C are correct.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

In 1973, when the tiger appeared to be facing extinction, the World Wide Fund for Nature and (46) Indian Government agreed to set (47) "Operation Tiger" - a campaign (48) save this threatened creature. They started by creating nine special parks (49)..... that tigers could live in safety. The first was at Ranthambhore, a region (50) was quickly turning into a desert (51) too much of the grass was being eaten by the local people's cattle. At the time there (52) just fourteen tigers left there. The government had to clear twelve small villages, which meant moving nearly 1,000 people and 10,000 cattle so the land (53) be handed back to nature.

Today, Ranthambhore is a very different place, with grass tall (54)..... for tigers to hide in, and there are now at (55).....forty of them (56) the park, wandering freely about. Other animals have also benefited. For example, there are many (57) deer and monkeys than before. The people (58)..... were moved are now living in better conditions. They live in new villages away (59)the tiger park, with schools, temples and fresh water supplies. There are now sixteen such tiger parks in India and the animal's future looks (60) little safer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 46. A. the | B. a | C. with | D. of |
| 47. A. in | B. down | C. up | D. on |
| 48. A. in order | B. to | C. so that | D. for |
| 49. A. for | B. order | C. such | D. so |
| 50. A. in which | B. with which | C. for which | D. which |
| 51. A. because | B. although | C. despite | D. but |
| 52. A. only | B. was only | C. were | D. were little |
| 53. A. can | B. could | C. will | D. might |
| 54. A. much | B. enough | C. too | D. so |
| 55. A. least | B. all | C. first | D. times |
| 56. A. near | B. outside | C. within | D. leaving |
| 57. A. fewer | B. more | C. better | D. less |
| 58. A. that | B. which | C. whose | D. by whom |

59. A. off B. to C. far D. from
60. A. more B. a C. the D. an

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. The company representative sold to the manager a sewing machine for
A B C D
forty dollars.

62. George is not enough intelligent to pass this mathematics class without
A B C D
help.

63. Even on the most careful prepared trip, problems will sometimes develop.
- A B C D

64. An uncultivated tea plant might grow about 10 metres height.
 A B C D

65. The virtues of ordinary life is the focus of many poems.
- A B C D

66. My aunt was well-known all over of the town.
A B C D

67. Don't forget finding out how many people are coming on Saturday.
A B C D

68. Where were you all this morning? It's nearly midday.
A B C D

69. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
A B C D

70. The chemistry instructor explained the experiment in such of a way that
A B C
it was easily understood.
D

71. This packet is containing 500 grams of coffee.
A B C D

72. The violent is a very great problem in the world.
A B C D

73. We are truely sorry that you had to wait so long for the delivery
 A B C D
74. Max is capable in doing much better work than this.
 A B C D
75. Everyone admires him of his wisdom and common sense.
 A B C D
76. I am not sure at all, I really can't say with certain.
 A B C D
77. Two of these tablets should be taken day.
 A B C D
78. We discussed about the problem.
 A B C D
79. Where is the accomodation office?
 A B C D
80. My mother writes histories for children.
 A B C D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 12

MUSIC

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGŨ PHÁP

1/ Phrases of purpose: (Cụm từ chỉ mục đích)

* Nếu trong câu chỉ có một chủ ngữ, ta có thể dùng một cụm từ bắt đầu bằng :

- to
 - in order to
 - so as to
- + infinitive phrase

Ex: - She bought a washing machine. She wanted to save some time.

=> She bought a washing machine to save some time.

* Nếu phủ định mục đích thì dùng cụm từ:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| - in order not to | + infinitive phrase |
| - so as not to | |

Ex: - He got up early. He didn't want to miss the train.

=> He got up early	in order not to so as not to	miss the train
--------------------	---------------------------------	----------------

2/ Information questions (câu hỏi lấy thông tin):

* Để hình thành các câu hỏi lấy thông tin, ta sử dụng các từ để hỏi như: who, whom, what, when, why, where, which và how.

* Cách dùng các từ để hỏi (question words)

- Who: dùng để hỏi về người, làm chủ ngữ trong câu.
Who broke this window yesterday?
- Who/whom: dùng để hỏi về người, làm tân ngữ trong câu.
Who/whom do you want to live with?
- What: dùng để hỏi về sự việc.
What is going on over there? There's a big crowd.
- Which: dùng để hỏi về vật, sự vật. Thường mang nghĩa lựa chọn.
Which university do you want to study after high school?
- When: dùng để hỏi về thời gian.
When do you intend to redecorate your room?
- Why: dùng để hỏi về lí do.
Why do you study English and computer?
- Where: dùng để hỏi về nơi chốn.
Where did you live before you come here?

- How: dùng để hỏi về trạng thái, sức khỏe, tuổi tác, phương tiện, phương cách ...
How do you feel after the operation?
How old is your grandfather?
How do you go to school every day?

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- avoid (v): tránh khỏi
- get stuck in the traffic : bị kẹt xe
- coin bank (n): con heo đất (trẻ con hay dùng để dành tiền)
- talk in whisper : thì thầm nói chuyện
- illiterate (adj): mù chữ
- tin opener (n): cái mở hộp
- misunderstanding (n): sự hiểu lầm
- investigation (n): cuộc điều tra, sự điều tra, sự nghiên cứu
- persuade (v): thuyết phục ai làm gì
- enrolment form (n): phiếu ghi danh
- cornet (n): kèn cornê
- scream (v): la hét
- faint (v): ngất xỉu, bất tỉnh
- astonish (v): làm cho ai kinh ngạc

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. gas | B. grass | C. mess | D. has |
| 2. A. sit | B. easy | C. resign | D. busy |
| 3. A. princess | B. hiss | C. mess | D. princes |
| 4. A. success | B. chairs | C. set | D. sat |
| 5. A. ease | B. please | C. fuss | D. exercise |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 6. A. communicate | B. emotion | C. combine | D. language |
| 7. A. popular | B. music | C. express | D. animal |
| 8. A. maintain | B. people | C. feeling | D. peaceful |
| 9. A. favourite | B. traditional | C. reason | D. listen |
| 10. A. radio | B. picture | C. happy | D. prefer |

33. Let's go for a long walk, we?
 A. will B. do C. shall D. must
34. My doctor.....me to take up swimming as it is such good exercise.
 A. suggested B. proposed C. advised D. said
35. I disapprove..... people smoking in public places.
 A. of B. with C. at D. on
36. Please leave this space.....on the enrolment form.
 A. absent B. blank C. missing D. undone
37. I often miss the bus because my watch is.....
 A. overdue B. late C. slow D. behind
38. Hurry up! They've only gotseats left.
 A. a little B. a few C. a lot of D. plenty of
39. This sort of music was very.....in the 1940s.
 A. preferred B. liked C. favourite D. popular
40. They'll never.....to get here by six - the roads are quite busy today.
 A. manage B. arrive C. succeed D. able

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

The trumpet player Louis Armstrong, or Satchem, as he was usually called, was among the first jazz musicians to achieve international fame. He is known for the beautiful, clear tone of his trumpet-playing and for his singing voice. Armstrong was born into a poor family in New Orleans. He first learned to play the cornet at the age of 13, taking lessons while living in a children's home. As a teenager, he played in a number of local jazz bands in New Orleans.

In 1922, Armstrong moved to Chicago to play in Joe "King" Olive's band. Two years later, he joined Fletcher Henderson's band. Then, from 1925 to 1928, Armstrong made a series of records with groups called the Hot Five, the Hot Seven, and the Savoy Ballroom Five. These records rank among the greatest recordings in the history of jazz.

Armstrong led a big band during the 1930s and 1940s, but in 1947, returned to play with small jazz groups. He performed all over the world and made a number of hit records, such as *Hello, Dolly* and *Mack the*

Knife. Armstrong also appeared in a number of movies, first in *New Orleans* in 1947, *High Society* in 1956 and *Hello, Dolly* in 1969.

41. What was Armstrong's nickname?
A. Louis B. Sachem C. Hot Five D. King Oliver
42. Which of the following best describes Armstrong?
A. He was a poor musician.
B. He was an internationally-known jazz musician.
C. He was a famous actor.
D. He played the trumpet.
43. In what city was Joe "King" Olive's band based?
A. In New Orleans. B. In Savoy.
C. In Chicago. D. In Armstrong's birth place.
44. Which of the following is not a movie?
A. New Orleans. B. High Society.
C. Hello, Dolly. D. Mack the Knife.
45. What was the first movie Armstrong appeared in?
A. High Society. B. Mack the Knife.
C. New Orleans. D. Hello, Dolly.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

John Lennon was born in Liverpool in 1940. He was always keen on music and played in pop groups (46)school and Art College.

John got married (47) Cynthia in 1962 and they had a son, (48)name was Julian. At that (49), John was a member of a group (50) "the Beatles." Many beautiful songs were written by John and wherever the group went, crowds of fans gathered to see them. They (51)scream and faint when "the Beatles" played, and lots of people (52)..... their hair cut in a Beatles style. Soon, everyone had heard of "the Beatles" and John was much richer than he had ever (53)

Having achieved world-wide success, John started to make-records (54)..... his own after 1968 and it was in the same year (55)his marriage to Cynthia (56) to an end. He had met Yoko Ono, a Japanese artist, whom he married the following

year. John lost weight and grew his hair long, as can be seen on the covers of the records that he made with Yoko. They (57) up home in the United States and had a son called Sean.

Many people consider John Lennon to be the most talented of all "the Beatles." He sang about peace and love and so when he was murdered (58) one of his fans, outside his New York apartment, the (59) world was shocked. More than 50,000 fans turned (60) to a special ceremony in his memory. He was only forty when he died.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 46. A. in | B. of | C. on | D. at |
| 47. A. to | B. with | C. into | D. onto |
| 48. A. whose | B. his | C. whom | D. with |
| 49. A. period | B. time | C. stage | D. step |
| 50. A. named | B. known | C. called | D. considered |
| 51. A. used | B. would | C. usually | D. use to |
| 52. A. have | B. wanted | C. asked | D. had |
| 53. A. expected | B. was | C. want | D. imagine |
| 54. A. by | B. on | C. with | D. in |
| 55. A. which | B. that | C. while | D. then |
| 56. A. come | B. go | C. went | D. came |
| 57. A. set | B. make | C. put | D. wake |
| 58. A. because | B. by | C. with | D. also |
| 59. A. all | B. most | C. whole | D. every |
| 60. A. up | B. on | C. into | D. at |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Henry regretted bought the second-hand car.

A B C D

62. Amanda final managed to get a good job.

A B C D

63. They have sold that old house in the end of the road.

A B C D

64. "Don't bite my nails," said Mrs. Rogers to her son.

A B C D

65. Charles lives quietly near his aunt's house.
A B C D
66. That's the last time I going to that restaurant!
A B C D
67. It was so a dirty beach that we decided not to stay.
A B C D
68. It isn't necessary finishing the work today.
A B C D
69. I don't really want to having lunch yet.
A B C D
70. Sebastian's career as a television presenter began for five years ago.
A B C D
71. "Don't leave the house until I got back, William," his mother said.
A B C D
72. I'd rather not to see him tomorrow.
A B C D
73. Alice's strange ideas to astonish everybody.
A B C D
74. It was careless of you to leave the windows opened last night.
A B C D
75. You will catch a cold if you don't keep your feet to dry.
A B C D
76. It looks like raining to me.
A B C D
77. This is the more delicious cake I have ever tasted.
A B C D
78. The people who were there didn't notice nothing unusual.
A B C D
79. She has left university two years ago.
A B C D
80. The gate is close to stop the children running into the road.
A B C D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 13

FILM AND CINEMA

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

1. NGŨ PHÁP

1/ Attitudinal adjectives

- * Từ một số động từ, ta có thể hình thành các tính từ bằng cách thêm -ing hay -ed vào các động từ đó.

Ex: bore(v) => boring (adj)

=> bored (adj)

- * Cách sử dụng tính từ ở dạng -ing và -ed:

- Tính từ dạng -ing thường mang nghĩa chủ động, dùng để diễn tả tính chất, bản chất của một người hay một vật.

Ex: + She is such a boring person that no-one wants to be her friend.

+ The film I watched on TV last night was very exciting.

- Tính từ dạng -ed thường mang nghĩa bị động và thường được sử dụng để mô tả cảm xúc, tình cảm của một người trước một sự việc bên ngoài.

+ I'm bored because my exam result is so bad.

+ She was astonished when seeing me here because she thought I was in China.

2/ Article (Mạo từ)

- * Các trường hợp không sử dụng mạo từ:

- Không dùng mạo từ trước các danh từ không đếm được và các danh từ số nhiều chỉ chủng loại.

+ I like *orange juice*.

+ Give *peace* a chance.

+ I hate *ants*.

- Không dùng mạo từ trước hầu hết các danh từ riêng.

+ We live in *France*.

+ I'll see you in *January*.

- Không dùng mạo từ trước tên các bữa ăn.

+ It's time for *lunch*.

- Không dùng mạo từ trước các phương tiện vận chuyển nói chung chung.

+ We went to Japan *by plane*.

* Cách dùng mạo từ xác định (Definite article) "The":

- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ được lặp lại lần thứ hai trở lên.
+ There is *a bedroom* and a living room. *The bedroom* is big.
- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ chỉ vật duy nhất.
+ *The moon* is full tonight.
- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ được xác định bởi các mệnh đề hay cụm từ theo sau.
+ This is *the man* I told you about.
- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ số ít chỉ chủng loại.
+ *The lion* is fast disappearing.
- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước tên các nhạc cụ.
+ She can't play the piano but she can play the guitar.
- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước tên các đại dương, sông,
+ *The Thames* flows into *the North Sea*.
- Dùng mạo từ xác định trước dạng so sánh bậc nhất, số thứ tự.
+ You are *the first*.
+ This is *the best*.

* Cách dùng mạo từ không xác định (Indefinite article) "a/an":

- Dùng mạo từ không xác định với các danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp.
+ Peter is *a taxi driver*.
- Dùng mạo từ không xác định với các danh từ đếm được số ít mà không được xác định bởi bất cứ một mệnh đề hay cụm từ nào.
+ She is just *a baby*.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- insufferable (adj): *không thể chịu đựng nổi*
- novelist (n): *tiểu thuyết gia*
- be fascinated (adj): *say mê, bị cuốn hút bởi*
- moviegoer (n): *người đi xem xi – nê*
- plot (n): *cốt truyện*
- crook (n) (tiếng lóng): *kẻ lường gạt, kẻ cướp*
- entertainment (n): *sự giải trí*
- projector (n): *máy chiếu phim, máy phóng*
- character (n): *nhân vật (trong truyện, trong phim)*
- tension (n): *sự căng thẳng*
- astronomy (n): *thiên văn học*
- parade (n): *cuộc diễu hành, cuộc duyệt binh*

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. wife | B. knife | C. leaves | D. leaf |
| 2. A. laugh | B. caught | C. enough | D. photograph |
| 3. A. daughter | B. through | C. high | D. cough |
| 4. A. though | B. rough | C. laugh | D. life |
| 5. A. first | B. fan | C. leave | D. slough |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 6. A. cinema | B. history | C. movement | D. discover |
| 7. A. position | B. develop | C. audience | D. replace |
| 8. A. musical | B. industry | C. character | D. Titanic |
| 9. A. detective | B. cartoon | C. horror | D. exciting |
| 10. A. dancing | B. engage | C. adventure | D. disaster |

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. Dr. John is most insufferable person I know.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
12. She is very and as a result she has few friends.
A. bored B. interested C. boring D. interesting
13. Diana is very nice person.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
14. Last night we went out for meal.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
15. "You lookwhen you see me."
"Yes. I think you are in China."
A. astonish B. astonishing C. astonishingly D. astonished
16. Tonight we are probably going to eat in hotel restaurant and then get to bed early. I hate staying in hotels but it's part of the job.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
17. I can't remember if I saw that film on television or at cinema.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
18. She looked as if she had seen a ghost.
A. frightened B. frightening C. frighten D. frightens
19. Make sure you put your name at end of the report.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an

20. I'm sure it won't be long before people are living and working in space.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
21. I'm in that film because it was based on the stories written by my favourite novelist.
A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interests
22. Have you already had lunch.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
23. I spoke to several people at the cocktail party. Was John one with the red hair?
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
24. I'd like to invite him to dinner next week, if that's OK with you.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
25. At his early age, Sequoya was by the "talking leaf" - an expression he used to describe the record of white people.
A. fascinating B. fascinates C. fascinate D. fascinated
26. Could you close door, please? It's really cold.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
27. We have got new offices near centre of the city.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
28. Peter's parents promised that they will take him to Italy this Summer holiday and he is so about it.
A. exciting B. excites C. excited D. excite
29. Have your new offices got canteen?
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
30. For lunch I had a sandwich. I cannot remember what filling was in sandwich.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an
31. I think I will never go on a picnic in the mountain any more. My trip last year was really
A. exhausting B. exhausted C. exhaust D. exhausts
32. When you come out of the lift, you'll see two doors, red one and blue one. My door is red one.
A. ø/ ø/ ø B. the/the/a C. a/a/the D. a/a/a
33. We need to do more for poor.
A. ø B. the C. a D. an

34. The reason why she looks so sad is that her examination result was rather
 A. depressing B. depressed C. depresses D. depress
35. The greatest invention of the 20th century is computer.
 A. ø B. the C. a D. an
36. I'm looking for new job.
 A. ø B. the C. a D. an
37. Her boss is always criticizing her at work so she feels rather when working there.
 A. bores B. boring C. bore D. bored
38. I saw man going into the office. I don't know who man was.
 A. ø/the B. the/a C. a/the D. a/a
39. When you're ready, I'll take you to..... airport.
 A. ø B. the C. a D. an
40. It is very to work more than eight hours a day.
 A. tiring B. tired C. tire D. tires

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

From as early as the 1920s millions of Americans were moviegoers. In the beginning, movies had simple plots and were quickly over. Often, they lasted only fifteen minutes. The first Western, *The Great train Robbery*, had three small scenes - a train robbery, a pursuit on horseback, and a surprise ending where the crook pointed his gun at the movie audience and fired.

During the 1900s, Hollywood and New Jersey were competitors for the movie industry. New Jersey was desirable because so many actors and actresses worked on Broadway, which is near New Jersey. However, all filming had to take place outside where the light was strong enough. As a result, Hollywood, nestled in the hills of sunny southern California, became the better choice for year-round filming.

By the 1920s, Hollywood films became a booming industry. Actors such as Charlie Chaplin were making \$10,000 per week instead of a few dollars per day on Broadway. Directors began producing longer

movies with more complicated plots. In time, Hollywood stood for films and the rich people who starred in them.

41. According to paragraph 1, what kind of movies were being produced for the general public?

- A. Slow-moving, silent films.
- B. Black and white movies
- C. Short movies with simple story lines
- D. Movies that were filmed outdoors.

42. According to paragraph 2, what was the main reason that Hollywood became a prime location for making films?

- A. Southern California has a year-round sunny climate.
- B. Rich people had moved there.
- C. The business leaders in the film industry voted to move there.
- D. The city government promised a tax break if movie companies relocated

43. According to paragraph 3, what did Hollywood come to symbolize?

- A. The centre of Broadway entertainment.
- B. The ultimate vacation spot for the rich.
- C. A sunny location for movies.
- D. The film industry and its glamorous movie stars.

44. Based on paragraph 3, we can conclude that

- A. In the future, Hollywood will produce longer and more expensive movies.
- B. Broadway will attract a large audience than Hollywood movies.
- C. Hollywood movies are admired all over the world.
- D. Hollywood's influence on American culture continues to the present day.

45. Which of the following statements from paragraph 2 states a fact?

- A. The people were more inviting and polite in Hollywood than in New Jersey.
- B. New Jersey was attractive because great actors and actresses worked on Broadway.
- C. Because of its sunny weather, Hollywood became the capital of film making.
- D. Unlike those in New Jersey, people in Hollywood enjoy being in front of a camera.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

FILM MUSIC

In the early days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent films were (46)by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in the cinema itself. One reason for this was to (47)..... up the noise of the projector. However, a more important role was to provide (48)..... for what was going on in the film, and (49)..... the audience through the story. Different kinds of music were (50) with different situations, such as fights, chases, romantic scenes and so on. Music was also used to identify the geographical location or historical setting of the story. In (51) individual characters often had their own tune, which could also (52)..... what sort of person they were.

Music (53) something extra to what was happening on the flat screen. It could create atmosphere and (54)..... the involvement of the audience, one moment encouraging them to relax, the next developing a (55) of tension. And all this was done without any words being spoken.

Audiences at that (56)..... would have been (57)..... with the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, and many of these were (58) to the new medium of the cinema. Today, (59) the films produced may be technically very different from before, much of the musical history still (60).....

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 46. A. chased | B. pursued | C. taken | D. accompanied |
| 47. A. tie | B. put | C. cover | D. make |
| 48. A. support | B. description | C. suggestion | D. comment |
| 49. A. persuade | B. guide | C. follow | D. send |
| 50. A. associated | B. united | C. joined | D. collected |
| 51. A. measure | B. addition | C. plus | D. total |
| 52. A. point | B. indicate | C. paint | D. draw |
| 53. A. placed | B. made | C. added | D. put |
| 54. A. increase | B. rise | C. grow | D. lift |
| 55. A. look | B. meaning | C. sight | D. sense |
| 56. A. time | B. spell | C. occasion | D. century |

57. A. popular B. educated C. familiar D. experienced
58. A. transferred B. moved C. transported D. carried
59. A. instead B. however C. despite D. although
60. A. remains B. stays C. keeps D. rests

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. John is interested in knowing more about the astronomy.

A	B	C	D
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
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36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
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42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
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68	68	68	68
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74	74	74	74
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82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
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86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

62. Because of the parade, we weren't allowed to parking in the High Street.

A	B	C	D
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	1
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14	1	1	1
15	1	1	1
16	1	1	1
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21	1	1	1
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32	1	1	1
33	1	1	1
34	1	1	1
35	1	1	1
36	1	1	1
37	1	1	1
38	1	1	1
39	1	1	1
40	1	1	1
41	1	1	1
42	1	1	1
43	1	1	1
44	1	1	1
45	1	1	1
46	1	1	1
47	1	1	1
48	1	1	1
49	1	1	1
50	1	1	1
51	1	1	1
52	1	1	1
53	1	1	1
54	1	1	1
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91	1	1	1
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93	1	1	1
94	1	1	1
95	1	1	1
96	1	1	1
97	1	1	1
98	1	1	1
99	1	1	1
100	1	1	1

63. "Did you see that film on television in Saturday?" Susan asked me.

A	B	C	D
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
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94	1	1	1
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98	1	1	1
99	1	1	1
100	1	1	1

64. "I'm afraid this jeans have a hole in them."

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

65. They cancelled the match because the bad weather.

A B C D

66. Dan never take any notice of my advice.

A	B	C	D
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
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94	1	1	1
95	1	1	1
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99	1	1	1
100	1	1	1

67. "Can I lend your bicycle, Sarah?" asked Frank.

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
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85	86	87	88
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93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

68. Maybe Peter forgot that we changed time of the meeting.

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

69. She checks the company accounts very efficient.

A B C D

70. All the children enjoy yourselves at this summer camp.

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

71. So that John could go on holiday in the summer, he saves £10 a week.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

72. It's not worth to ask the manager for the day off.

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

73. We had to finish all a work before we could leave.

A B C D

74. Tim had not expected a concert to be so good.

A	B	C	D
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	1
13	1	1	1
14	1	1	1
15	1	1	1
16	1	1	1
17	1	1	1
18	1	1	1
19	1	1	1
20	1	1	1
21	1	1	1
22	1	1	1
23	1	1	1
24	1	1	1
25	1	1	1
26	1	1	1
27	1	1	1
28	1	1	1
29	1	1	1
30	1	1	1
31	1	1	1
32	1	1	1
33	1	1	1
34	1	1	1
35	1	1	1
36	1	1	1
37	1	1	1
38	1	1	1
39	1	1	1
40	1	1	1
41	1	1	1
42	1	1	1
43	1	1	1
44	1	1	1
45	1	1	1
46	1	1	1
47	1	1	1
48	1	1	1
49	1	1	1
50	1	1	1
51	1	1	1
52	1	1	1
53	1	1	1
54	1	1	1
55	1	1	1
56	1	1	1
57	1	1	1
58	1	1	1
59	1	1	1
60	1	1	1
61	1	1	1
62	1	1	1
63	1	1	1
64	1	1	1
65	1	1	1
66	1	1	1
67	1	1	1
68	1	1	1
69	1	1	1
70	1	1	1
71	1	1	1
72	1	1	1
73	1	1	1
74	1	1	1
75	1	1	1
76	1	1	1
77	1	1	1
78	1	1	1
79	1	1	1
80	1	1	1
81	1	1	1
82	1	1	1
83	1	1	1
84	1	1	1
85	1	1	1
86	1	1	1
87	1	1	1
88	1	1	1
89	1	1	1
90	1	1	1
91	1	1	1
92	1	1	1
93	1	1	1
94	1	1	1
95	1	1	1
96	1	1	1
97	1	1	1
98	1	1	1
99	1	1	1
100	1	1	1

75. If Cheryl doesn't train harder, she'll never get into these swimming team.

A B C D

76. "Do you realize what time is, Steve?" asked Chris.

A B C D

77. The company decided to advertise the job in one of a national

A B C D

newspapers.

78. At an end of his speech, the winner thanked his parents.

A B C D

79. I applied for the job the month ago.

A B C D

80. They received many letters of support after they had appeared on

A B C

the television.

D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. A B C D	21. A B C D	41. A B C D	61. A B C D
02. A B C D	22. A B C D	42. A B C D	62. A B C D
03. A B C D	23. A B C D	43. A B C D	63. A B C D
04. A B C D	24. A B C D	44. A B C D	64. A B C D
05. A B C D	25. A B C D	45. A B C D	65. A B C D
06. A B C D	26. A B C D	46. A B C D	66. A B C D
07. A B C D	27. A B C D	47. A B C D	67. A B C D
08. A B C D	28. A B C D	48. A B C D	68. A B C D
09. A B C D	29. A B C D	49. A B C D	69. A B C D
10. A B C D	30. A B C D	50. A B C D	70. A B C D
11. A B C D	31. A B C D	51. A B C D	71. A B C D
12. A B C D	32. A B C D	52. A B C D	72. A B C D
13. A B C D	33. A B C D	53. A B C D	73. A B C D
14. A B C D	34. A B C D	54. A B C D	74. A B C D
15. A B C D	35. A B C D	55. A B C D	75. A B C D
16. A B C D	36. A B C D	56. A B C D	76. A B C D
17. A B C D	37. A B C D	57. A B C D	77. A B C D
18. A B C D	38. A B C D	58. A B C D	78. A B C D
19. A B C D	39. A B C D	59. A B C D	79. A B C D
20. A B C D	40. A B C D	60. A B C D	80. A B C D

UNIT 14

THE WORLD CUP

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

1/ Will vs Be going to

* Phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa thì tương lai đơn và Be going to:

+ Thì tương lai đơn (Will/Shall + bare -infinitive) dùng để diễn tả một sự việc, một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai mà được quyết định ngay khi nói chứ không hề có kế hoạch từ trước.

Ex: - Peter: Paul, do you know that it's July's birthday tomorrow?

- Paul: Really. Let me see. I'll buy her some flowers.

+ **Be going to** dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai mà được quyết định từ trước hay có kế hoạch từ trước.

Ex: - I'm going to retire next year. I'm 59 years old now.

- She's just bought the plane ticket. She's going to fly to Paris tomorrow morning.

2/ "Will" used in making predictions and offers

+ **Will** thường được dùng với các động từ: **think, be sure, mean, know** để đưa ra các dự đoán về các sự việc tương lai.

Ex: She is working really hard. I think she'll pass the exam easily.

+ **I'll** được dùng để đưa ra lời đề nghị làm một việc gì đó để giúp đỡ người khác.

Ex: Someone is knocking at the door. I'll open it now.

☞ **Lưu ý:** Trong các trường hợp này, **will** luôn ở dạng viết tắt.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- beauty contest (n): cuộc thi hoa hậu
- instant noodles (n): mì ăn liền
- agriculture (n): nông nghiệp
- rubbish bin (n): sọt rác
- industrial smoke (n): khói công nghiệp
- hero (n): vị anh hùng

14. "Why are you so sad?" - "I think.....in the exam next week."
A. I would fail B. I will fail C. I failed D. I fail
15. Let me know as soon as Mary here.
A. will get B. is going to get C. gets D. is getting
16. George back until ten o'clock. Can I take the message?
A. is going to be B. will be C. is D. won't be
17. Great news! Jean and Chris to stay with us.
A. will come B. are coming C. would come D. were coming
18. Don't worry. I'm sure your son the exam.
A. will pass B. won't pass C. is passing D. passes
19. The doctor says I a baby.
A. will have B. would have
C. am going to have D. will be having
20. Can you call me at 7.00? I..... tomorrow.
A. am leaving B. am going to leave
C. will leave D. Both A and B
21.successful in the beauty contest.
A. I think she won't be B. I think she is not going to be
C. I don't think she will be D. None is correct
22. if you promise to try harder.
A. I'll help you B. I won't help you
C. I am going to help you D. All are correct
23. Why a new mountain bike?
A. will you buy B. are you going to buy
C. you will buy D. you are going to buy
24. It's impossible for M.U to catch up with Chelsea. Chelsea the cup this year.
A. will win B. is going to win
C. wins D. would win
25. I don't think you any problems at the airport.
A. will have B. are going to have
C. are having D. Both A and C
26. You'd better not come in July. My mother with me then.
A. is staying B. is going to stay
C. will be staying D. All are correct
27. "I'm going to die of hunger."
"Really?.....a packet of instant noodles."
A. I'll buy you B. I am going to buy you
C. Let's buy you D. All are correct
28. your dog with you to Scotland?
A. Are you taking B. Are you going to take
C. Both A and B are correct D. Neither A nor B is correct

- ### III. ĐỌC HIỂU

The prizes awarded to the winners of each event in those days were a crown of olive and a palm branch. Although this may seem meaningless in modern times, the true prize lay in the honour of having won the event. The winners were given places of honour on public occasions. In some towns they were even exempted from paying taxes.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Since then, nations from around the world have been meeting every four years to compete against one another. New Olympic records are set every time they meet. The only exception to this quadrennial event was in 1944, when the Olympic Games were not held because of the Second World War.

41. The first Olympic Games were held.....
 - A. in about 776 B.C.
 - B. in 1896.
 - C. in 776.
 - D. in four years.
42. The purpose of the ancient Olympic Games was
 - A. to hold athletic competitions.
 - B. to win a prize.
 - C. to honour their gods.
 - D. a Greek tradition.
43. In those days, apart from a crown of olive and a palm branch as an award, some winners
 - A. got a lot of money.
 - B. got meaningless prizes.
 - C. were given public places.
 - D. got exemption from taxes.
44. How often do Olympic Games take place?
 - A. Every two years.
 - B. Every three years.
 - C. Every four years.
 - D. Every year.
45. There were no Olympic Games in 1944 because
 - A. of World War II.
 - B. there was an exception.
 - C. no record was set.
 - D. they were quadrennial.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

THE EARLY DAYS OF FOOTBALL

Football became the game we know today during the reign of Queen Victoria in the nineteenth century. So many different (46) of the game were being played in Britain at that time, that in the 1863 the Football Association was (47)..... in order to draw up and agree the (48)of the game.

Throughout the country new football (49) were built and the development of the railways (50) that football teams and their (51) could travel to the matches. In 1888 The Football League was (52) up with twelve clubs, and football became a national sport, (53) to rugby by many people as the more popular game of the (54)

Sometimes people play the game in just a field. In one town, Burley, in the north of England, the field had a river (55) along the side of it in which players (56) baths after matches. People stood on banks (57) from Earth and it was not until the

early 1900s that (58) stands were built. The players would have had two wooden (59) for the goals with tapes across the top instead of a cross bar, and nets were not (60) until 1891.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 46. A. methods | B. conditions | C. forms | D. ways |
| 47. A. formed | B. made | C. joined | D. offered |
| 48. A. techniques | B. laws | C. rules | D. lines |
| 49. A. grounds | B. places | C. lands | D. courses |
| 50. A. helped | B. intended | C. said | D. meant |
| 51. A. organizes | B. fans | C. partners | D. helpers |
| 52. A. put | B. got | C. set | D. made |
| 53. A. wanted | B. preferred | C. liked | D. favoured |
| 54. A. two | B. both | C. other | D. one |
| 55. A. lying | B. moving | C. running | D. causing |
| 56. A. got | B. took | C. ran | D. picked |
| 57. A. produced | B. made | C. consisted | D. worked |
| 58. A. accurate | B. right | C. proper | D. correct |
| 59. A. pins | B. nails | C. points | D. posts |
| 60. A. invented | B. composed | C. completed | D. presented |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. It was too late for something to be done.
A B C D
62. Please can you wake me at 8 o'clock on tomorrow morning?
A B C D
63. The date of the meeting will have be changed again.
A B C D
64. We're going to have the car repair.
A B C D
65. The train does not take as long than the bus.
A B C D
66. It was over six month since John had his hair cut.
A B C D
67. Maria wishes she been put in a higher class.
A B C D
68. I'm going to finish the work tonight if you like.
A B C D

69. In case you get hungry you'd better taking some sandwiches.
 A B C D
70. If my husband left the car keys, we could have picked him up at the station.
 A B C D
71. If there is no taxis we'll have to walk to the station.
 A B C D
72. When I arrived in the station, the train had already left.
 A B C D
73. I saw him was walking alone in the park three hours ago.
 A B C D
74. I have been waiting for her for 9 o'clock.
 A B C D
75. His sister is not interesting in finding a new job.
 A B C D
76. The film is so good than I have seen it four times.
 A B C D
77. I look forward to receive your reply soon.
 A B C D
78. If there is fine weather, we would go on an excursion to Vung Tau
 A B C D
 tomorrow.
79. By the year 2009 our living conditions will be more better.
 A B C D
80. I hope to will come to England next year to spend some months in London.
 A B C D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 15

CITIES

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGŨ PHÁP

1/ Defining relative clauses vs non-defining relative clauses.

* Defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định)

Mệnh đề quan hệ loại này được sử dụng để cung cấp thông tin cần thiết để chúng ta nhận diện hay xác định danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

Ex: - The singer who has just appeared in some programmes on TV recently comes from a little village in the south of Vietnam.

- The computer which I bought yesterday is an IBM.

- The boy whose father is a professor at this university has come first in the examination.

☛ Lưu ý: - Trong mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định ta tuyệt đối không dùng dấu phẩy (,) để tách biệt nó với mệnh đề chính.

- Ta có thể dùng **that** để thay thế cho **who**, **whom** và **which** đặc biệt là trong văn phong nói.

- Đại từ quan hệ có thể được lược giản khi nó làm bổ ngữ cho mệnh đề.

* Non-defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định giúp làm rõ thêm nghĩa của danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa chứ không giúp ta xác định danh từ đó. Thông tin trong loại mệnh đề này không quan trọng vì vậy nếu ta bỏ mệnh đề này ra khỏi câu văn thì câu văn đó vẫn cứ rõ nghĩa.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định thường được tách ra khỏi mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy (,).

Ex: My friend Alice, who is an excellent student in my class, has just got a scholarship to study at Harvard University.

☛ Lưu ý: - Trong loại mệnh đề này ta không được phép sử dụng **that** để thay thế cho **who**, **whom** và **which**.

- Ta cũng không được phép lược giản đại từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề này.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định có thể bắt đầu bằng các cụm từ: ***all of, any of, A few of, both of, each of, either of, half of, many of, most of, much of, none of, one of...***

Ex: + There are thirty students in my class, most of whom studied with me at secondary school.

+ He was carrying his belongings, many of which were broken.

2/ **Although** (Được dùng trong mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ)

* Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của 2 hành động trong câu. Mệnh đề này thường bắt đầu bằng những từ nối như: ***Although, Even though, No matter, Whatever***

* Cấu trúc :

Although		+	S	+	V
Though					
Event though					

Ex: - Although I don't agree with him, I think he's honest.

- She went on walking although she was terribly tired.

- Even though I didn't understand the words, I knew what he wanted.

(**Even though** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự tương phản)

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- advertising agency (n): *hãng quảng cáo*
- expand (v): *mở rộng, bành trướng*
- approach (n): *phương pháp*
- fine (v): *phạt tiền*
- windscreen (n): *kính chắn gió (xe hơi)*
- outskirt (n): *vùng ngoại ô*
- fare (n): *tiền vé (tàu, xe)*
- urban (adj): *thuộc về thành thị*
- industrialisation (n): *sự công nghiệp hóa*
- poverty (n): *sự nghèo đói*
- switch (n): *công tắc, nút bấm*

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM

Tim một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>th</u> ree | B. <u>th</u> ese | C. mo <u>th</u> er | D. breathe |
| 2. A. Sou <u>th</u> | B. mon <u>th</u> | C. you <u>th</u> | D. clo <u>th</u> es |
| 3. A. fa <u>th</u> er | B. every <u>th</u> ing | C. fu <u>th</u> er | D. nor <u>th</u> ern |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> anks | C. <u>th</u> an | D. <u>th</u> ought |
| 5. A. <u>th</u> ermometer | B. ba <u>th</u> | C. <u>th</u> ousand | D. lea <u>th</u> er |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. A. cathed <u>ra</u> l | B. muse <u>u</u> m | C. histor <u>i</u> cal | D. populat <u>i</u> on |
| 7. A. visit <u>o</u> r | B. busin <u>e</u> ss | C. develop | D. gall <u>e</u> ry |
| 8. A. apartm <u>e</u> nt | B. theat <u>r</u> e | C. harb <u>o</u> ur | D. financ <u>e</u> |
| 9. A. lib <u>e</u> rty | B. unusu <u>a</u> l | C. spec <u>i</u> al | D. distric <u>t</u> |
| 10. A. millio <u>n</u> | B. comparis <u>o</u> n | C. betwe <u>e</u> n | D. reserv <u>e</u> |

II. NGŨ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. She will never stop working she is as rich as Rockefeller now.
A. despite B. because C. although D. so
12. Deam Koontz,, lives in Orange, California.
A. which is an author B. who is an author of horror novels
C. is an author of horror novels D. that is an author of horror novels
13. The computer broke down again,
A. surprised the technician B. who surprised the technician
C. that surprised the technician D. Which surprised the technician
14. Some people feel nervous where they don't know many people.
A. they going to a meeting B. when they go to a meeting
C. they go to a meeting D. when go to a meeting
15. they tried their best, they were not successful in getting the driving test.
A. Although B. Because C. In spite of D. As a result

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26. "Is April the twenty-first the day?" – "No, the twenty-second."
- A. you'll arrive then B. when you'll arrive
C. on that you'll arrive D. when you'll arrive on
27. She will never give up she has failed several times.
A. In spite of B. because C. although D. as
28. Florida, the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
A. is B. known as
C. is known as D. that is known as
29. "Is this the address to you want the package sent?"
A. where B. that C. which D. whom
30. Ann quit her job at the advertising agency, surprised everyone.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
31. you try harder, you will never catch up with the other people.
A. Even though B. However C. Whatever D. Whenever
32. I have always wanted to visit Paris, of France.
A. is the capital B. which the capital is
C. that is the capital D. the capital
33. The chemistry book was a little expensive.
A. that I bought it B. I bought that
C. what I bought D. I bought
34. "Do you have the book the teacher?" – "Yes, I do."
A. that it belongs to B. to which belongs
C. to which belongs to D. that belongs to
35. He is well over seventy he still wants to continue working there.
A. though B. although C. but D. so
36. heavy rain, we went on a picnic.
A. Although B. Despite C. Though D. Because of
37. "Do you remember Mrs. Goddard, taught us English composition?" – "Certainly I do."
A. who B. whom C. that D. which
38. I have three brothers, are businessmen.
A. that all of them B. who they all
C. all of whom D. who all of them
39. Friends are people close to us.
A. who is B. who are C. which is D. which are
40. *Little Women*, in 1868, is my sister's favourite book.
A. is a novel published B. a novel published
C. a novels was published D. was a novel published

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk of accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to persuade people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

Another way of dealing with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the outskirts of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the final stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important thing is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to give up the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares kept at an acceptable level.

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43. According to the passage, driving can be made more expensive by
- increasing parking fees.
 - applying fines for any car users.
 - requiring pay for using roads in the city.
 - using a special electronic card.
44. According to the passage, "road pricing"
- is already applied in some cities.
 - is a system aiming at making driving more expensive.
 - means drivers have to pay to use roads in cities.
 - both A and B are correct.
45. To get people to use public transport, it must **NOT** be
- comfortable.
 - reliable.
 - convenient.
 - expensive.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

CITIES

Cities have always attracted people from the (46)..... . They offer wider (47)..... for employment. They also (48)..... a wider range of goods and services - shops, schools, hospitals and a generally more (49)..... environment than the (50)..... village. However, cities have also been the (51)..... of crime and (52)..... . But the attraction has always remained and the movement to large cities is now stronger than (53)..... . One result of industrialisation has been the vast (54)..... in urban population. By 1990, 40 percent of the world's (55)..... lived in cities, and in the developed countries the figure was generally (56)..... over half. This came (57)..... partly because mechanised farming methods need only a small part of the (58)..... to supply the whole population. (59)..... reason was the growth of industry which was located in the cities and employed huge numbers of people. As a (60)....., cities are becoming bigger and more crowded.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 46. A. outskirts | B. country | C. countryside | D. suburbs |
| 47. A. selection | B. choice | C. opportunity | D. chance |
| 48. A. make | B. take | C. provide | D. send |
| 49. A. exciting | B. excited | C. boring | D. bored |
| 50. A. sleepy | B. sleeping | C. asleep | D. slept |
| 51. A. sight | B. scenery | C. spot | D. scene |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 52. A. poor | B. poorness | C. poverty | D. the poor |
| 53. A. before | B. ever | C. the past | D. lately |
| 54. A. development | B. rise | C. growth | D. increase |
| 55. A. population | B. people | C. men | D. women |
| 56. A. well | B. much | C. more | D. exceedingly |
| 57. A. round | B. off | C. about | D. over |
| 58. A. workers | B. work power | C. working force | D. work force |
| 59. A. Other | B. Another | C. The another | D. Others |
| 60. A. aftermath | B. consequence | C. result | D. effect |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. I've never seen such that a bad film.
A B C D
62. I'm afraid most the sandwiches have been eaten.
A B C D
63. Martin's latest novel was not as interesting than the last one.
A B C D
64. I didn't talk to neither of Harry's sisters.
A B C D
65. George can't swim as good as Bob.
A B C D
66. The more slowly you walk, the more longer it takes you to get there.
A B C D
67. It's no good to calling the police.
A B C D
68. Norman is the last person that I phoned.
A B C D
69. When the police arrived in, we were pleased.
A B C D
70. The meal didn't cost as much as I think it would.
A B C D
71. We were happier than we were ever before.
A B C D
72. I regret not have learnt to ride a bike when I was younger.
A B C D

73. The boat was made turn back by the police.

A B C D

74. It's the first time that I've ever been to go to the ballet.

A B C D

75. He spoke too quickly for me to understand what he is saying.

A B C D

76. Please repeat what you said to, John.

A B C D

77. The reason for she lost her job was that she didn't work hard enough.

A B C D

78. Thank you for looked after my mother so well.

A B C D

79. The traffic makes it impossible of crossing the road.

A B C D

80. He wasn't tall enough to be reached the switch.

A B C D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

UNIT 16

HISTORICAL PLACES

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs.(So sánh của tính từ và trạng từ)

1/ Comparative of Equality (So sánh bằng nhau):

+ **Positive:** AS + ADJ / ADV. + AS

+ **Negative:** NOT SO / AS + ADJ / ADV + AS

- Ex:
- This exercise is as difficult as that one.
 - She cooks as well as her mother does.
 - He isn't so/as intelligent as his brother.
 - John doesn't work so/as hard as Mary does.

2/ Comparative of superiority (So sánh hơn):

a. Với tính từ và trạng từ có một hoặc hai âm tiết(còn gọi là tính từ ngắn):

ADJ / ADV + ER + THAN

- Ex:
- Nam is taller than his sister.
 - He works harder than his friend.

b. Với tính từ và trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên (còn gọi là tính từ dài):

MORE + LONG ADJ / ADV + THAN

- Ex:
- This picture is more beautiful than that one.
 - She speaks English more fluently than I do.

Chú ý:

+ Khi tính từ có 1 âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm, có nguyên âm đi trước; ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm rồi mới thêm "er".

- Ex:
- hot => hotter
 - big => bigger
 - thin => thinner
 - fat => fatter

+ Khi tính từ có 1 âm tiết tận cùng bằng "y" có phụ âm đi trước ta đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "er"; và tận cùng bằng "e" ta chỉ thêm "r" vào sau từ đó.

- Ex:
- dry => drier
 - large => larger
 - wide => wider

+ Khi tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên mà tận cùng bằng "y"; "le" "ow"; "er" ta cũng so sánh như hình thức 1 âm tiết.

- Ex: happy => happier

gentle => gentler
 narrow => narrower
 clever => cleverer

3/ Comparative of superlative (So sánh bậc nhất):

a. Với tính từ và trạng từ 1 âm tiết:

THE + SHORT ADJ/ ADV. + EST

Ex: - What is the longest river in the world ?

- She types the fastest.

b. Với tính từ và trạng từ dài:

THE MOST + LONG ADJ/ ADV.

Ex: - This film is the most interesting.

- He speaks French the most fluently.

* **Lưu ý:** + Các qui tắc khác cũng giống như dạng so sánh hơn.

Ex: hot => the hottest

large => the largest

happy => the happiest

+ Các từ ngoại lệ:

Good / well => better => the best

Bad / badly => worse => the worst

Many / much => more => the most

Little => less => the least

Far => farther => the farthest

further => the furthest

4/ Double comparatives (So sánh kép):

a. Cấu trúc càng ... hơn.

SHORT ADJ / ADV + ER + AND + SHORT ADJ / ADV + ER
 MORE AND MORE + LONG ADJ / ADV

Ex: - Mrs Hoa becomes fatter and fatter.

- Mr Brown drives faster and faster.

- Jane becomes more and more beautiful.

- He speaks more and more quickly.

b. Cấu trúc càng ... càng ...

THE + COMPARATIVE + S + V + THE + COMPARATIVE + S + V

Ex: - The fatter they get, the weaker they feel.

- The more difficult the lesson is, the harder we try.

- The larger the house is, the more expensive it is.

- The more quickly he ran, the more tired he felt.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- apologise to someone for something: *xin lỗi ai về chuyện gì*

13. Although Brenda came last, everybody agreed she had her best.
A. done B. made C. had D. got
14. I wish Charles worked as hard a Mary
A. did B. can C. will D. does
15. The more you water this plant, the it will grow.
A. best B. tall C. wetter D. faster
16. From now on, we won't be able to go out as much as we
A. were B. had C. used to D. will
17. We've never owned independent cat as this one.
A. a more than B. such an C. a so D. as much an
18. Brian has been working since he was promoted.
A. much harder B. as harder C. just as hardly D. more hardly
19. I've been feeling tired lately, doctor.
A. such a B. the most
C. more and more D. much
20. This exercise will give you practice.
A. farther B. much more C. as better D. a lot
21. I've never eaten a
A. better meal B. gooder meal
C. more good meal D. better meal than
22. Fish costs meat in some countries.
A. so much than B. just as much as
C. just as much than D. just more as
23. The more you run,
A. the more fit you get B. fitter you get
C. the fitter than you get D. the fitter you get
24. Wednesday is day the doctor can see you, I'm afraid.
A. earlier B. most early
C. the earliest D. the most early
25. I must have a rest, I can't go on
A. any further B. any far
C. any farrer D. as farrer
26. Home computers aren't they used to be.
A. so expensive than B. more expensive than
C. as expensive as D. Both B and C
27. Sue knows more Italian
A. than I do B. than I C. than me D. Both A and C
28. Learning to drive isn't as difficult as I thought
A. it would be B. it was C. it had been D. it is

29. John isn't a better skater
 A. than Barbara does B. than Barbara isn't
 C. than Barbara D. as Barbara
30. Your car cost less than
 A. my B. me C. mine D. mine car
31. This film wasn't I expected.
 A. as well as B. as good as C. as better as D. All are correct
32. George said it was..... he could do.
 A. the best B. best C. better D. good
33. The names of many famous..... are on the stelae in Van Mieu.
 A. scholarships B. doctor laureates
 C. students D. workers
34. Hue is the ancient of Vietnam.
 A. vililage B. province C. capital D. old city
35. The historical places in this country are closed at this time of the year for
 A. building B. maintenance C. constructing D. visiting
36. I was just to go out when you telephone.
 A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned
37. You will become ill..... you stop working so hard.
 A. until B. when C. unless D. if
38. When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what wason.
 A. happening B. being C. getting D. going
39. I don't think that red dress her.
 A. suits B. matches C. cheers D. agrees
40. It's difficult to pay one's bills when prices keep
 A. rising B. growing C. gaining D. raising

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United

States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the United States. One night at a dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among Laboulaye's guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a statue of liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and, built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand. In the years after the statue was put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbor, they saw the Statue of Liberty holding up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to a land of freedom.

41. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - A. The statue was the result of a very good relationship between France and the United States.
 - B. The statue is large enough for twelve people to stand in it.
 - C. The French made the statue a gift to the United States on the occasion of its 100th birthday.
 - D. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high
42. 1886 was a special year for the US because
 - A. it was the 100th birthday of the nation.
 - B. The Statue of Liberty was put up then.
 - C. it marked a special friendship between France and the US.
 - D. the US gain independence from England.
43. The first person to think of a statue as a gift was
 - A. Laboulaye.
 - B. Alexander Eiffel.
 - C. The French people.
 - D. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
44. The pedestal for the statue was
 - A. designed and built by Bartholdi.
 - B. as famous as the Eiffel Tower in Paris.
 - C. designed and paid for by Americans.
 - D. not strong enough for the heavy statue to stand on.

45. Alexander Eiffel was the person who
- A. designed the statue.
 - B. figured out how heavy the statue would be.
 - C. figured out how to make the statue stand.
 - D. chose New York Harbor for the statue to stand.

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau

THE HOUSE THAT TIME FORGOT

To the passer-by, number 7 Blyth Grow, in Worksop, looks just like any other fairly old house in Britain. But (46)inside and you go back into a vanished world, (47) William Straw's house is exactly as his parents left it when they died in the 1930s.

William Straw, who died in 1990, lived in the house with his brother Walter after their parents' deaths. They lived (48) a strict routine, never married and had no (49) friends. They had no social life and callers were never (50) into the house

Their parents had a successful grocery shop and the family moved into the house in 1923, immediately spending £70 - a huge (51)..... in those days - on (52) redecoration. Their father died in 1932 and their mother in 1939, when William, then a history lecturer at London University, returned to Worksop. He (53) his job and set up house with Waller, who had been (54) the shop since their father's death. (55)....., the two cut themselves off from the rest of the world.

Nothing that their parents had owned was ever moved or (56)..... away. Towards the end of their lives, it seems that they became (57) of the value of what they had done, because they began to put (58) on various pictures and items of furniture, explaining where they (59) came from. Today, the house is open to the public, and visitors quickly (60) that it is the closest they are ever likely to come to time travel.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 46. A. step | B. stamp | C. tread | D. trip |
| 47. A. then | B. for | C. from | D. so |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 48. A. based on | B. according to | C. along with | D. as from |
| 49. A. close | B. deep | C. familiar | D. warm |
| 50. A. greeted | B. requested | C. invited | D. offered |
| 51. A. quantity | B. wealth | C. fund | D. sum |
| 52. A. absolute | B. whole | C. throughout | D. total |
| 53. A. gave up | B. finished off | C. ended with | D. got out |
| 54. A. leading | B. commanding | C. running | D. conducting |
| 55. A. Ever since | B. At the moment | C. From then on | D. That time |
| 56. A. removed | B. thrown | C. done | D. dismissed |
| 57. A. clear | B. aware | C. thoughtful | D. wise |
| 58. A. certificates | B. posters | C. messages | D. labels |
| 59. A. originally | B. at the earliest | C. from the start | D. sooner |
| 60. A. catch | B. regard | C. distinguish | D. realize |

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. I would do anything to you.
A B C D
62. Yogurt is supposed being good for you.
A B C D
63. Is it essential to meeting your aunt at the station?
A B C D
64. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is fool.
A B C D
65. Giving fair warning, I could have avoided that date.
A B C D
66. Please don't say things as that.
A B C D
67. It would have been a superb weekend if it hasn't been for the weather.
A B C D
68. Dogs can swim better than cats are.
A B C D
69. She hasn't been to the hairdresser since three months.
A B C D
70. There's a spare beds in David's room.
A B C D

71. The keepers feeds the lions at 3 p.m. every day.

A B C D

72. We got lose because we didn't have a map.

A B C D

73. "Where is the station car-parking ?" Mrs. Smith asked.

A B C D

74. I would prefer you to delivered the sofa on Friday.

A B C D

75. He was sorry he hasn't said goodbye to her at the airport.

A B C D

76. It is pointless to have that old typewriter repair.

A B C D

77. The bridge was such low that the bus couldn't go under it.

A B C D

78. I last saw him when I am a student.

A B C D

79. That were a silly thing to say!

A B C D

80. We've run all of tea.

A B C D

-----♦ THE END ♦-----

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)	61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)	62. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)	63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)	64. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)	65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)	66. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)	67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)	68. (A) (B) (C) (D)
09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)	69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)	70. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)	71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)	72. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)	73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)	74. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)	75. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)	76. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)	77. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)	78. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)	79. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D)

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	●	○	○	○	61.	○	●	○	○
02.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	○	●	○	62.	○	○	●	○
03.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	●	○	○	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	○	○	●	44.	●	○	○	○	64.	○	○	●	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	○	○	●
06.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○	66.	○	●	○	○
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	○	○	●	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	○	●	○	○
08.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	○	●	○	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	○	○	●	29.	●	○	○	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	○	○	●
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	○	●	70.	○	●	○	○
11.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	○	●	○	51.	○	○	○	●	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	●	○	○	72.	○	●	○	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	●	○	○	○	53.	○	●	○	○	73.	○	●	○	○
14.	○	○	○	●	34.	○	●	○	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	●	○	○	○	36.	●	○	○	○	56.	○	○	●	○	76.	○	○	●	○
17.	○	●	○	○	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	○	●	○	○	78.	○	○	●	○
19.	○	○	○	●	39.	●	○	○	○	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	○	●	○	○
20.	○	●	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	●	○	○	○	80.	○	●	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. B => on foot

63. C => left

65. D => was

67. B => seem

69. D => is drinking

71. B => understand

73. B => is studying

75. A => were playing

77. B => our

79. B => so that

62. C => reads

64. C => happily

66. B => always

68. B => sat

70. B => took over

72. B => gets

74. D => was

76. C => less/ little

78. C => suffer

80. B => were

UNIT 2

SCHOOL TALK

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	○	○	●	○	22.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	○	○	●	62.	●	○	○	○
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	○	●	○	43.	○	●	○	○	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	○	●	○	○	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	○	○	●
05.	○	○	●	○	25.	○	●	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	●	○	○
06.	○	●	○	○	26.	●	○	○	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	●	○	○
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	●	○	○	67.	○	○	●	○
08.	○	○	●	○	28.	○	●	○	○	48.	●	○	○	○	68.	●	○	○	○
09.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	○	○	●	49.	○	○	○	●	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	●	○	○	70.	○	●	○	○
11.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	●	○	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	○	○	●	○	52.	○	○	●	○	72.	○	○	○	●
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	○	○	○	●	53.	○	○	○	●	73.	○	●	○	○
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	●	○	○	35.	○	●	○	○	55.	○	○	○	●	75.	○	○	●	○
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	○	●	○	○	76.	○	○	●	○
17.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	○	○	●	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	○	●	○	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	○	●	○	59.	○	○	●	○	79.	○	●	○	○
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	○	●	○	○	80.	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. D => bicycle (bỏ mạo từ "the")

63. C => enjoys

65. B => talking

67. C => was

69. B => to study

71. B => is

73. B => his going

75. C => less/little

77. C => speaking

79. B => little

62. A => Smoking

64. D => are there

66. B => embrace

68. A => where

70. B => to get

72. D => bỏ "where"

74. D => is

76. C => it would take

78. D => interested

80. C => travelling

UNIT 3

PEOPLE's BACKGROUND

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	☐	☐	☐	☒	21.	☒	☐	☐	☐	41.	☐	☒	☐	☐	61.	☐	☒	☐	☐
02.	☐	☒	☐	☐	22.	☒	☐	☐	☐	42.	☐	☐	☐	☒	62.	☐	☒	☐	☐
03.	☒	☐	☐	☐	23.	☐	☐	☐	☒	43.	☐	☐	☒	☐	63.	☒	☐	☐	☐
04.	☒	☐	☐	☐	24.	☐	☒	☐	☐	44.	☐	☐	☒	☐	64.	☒	☐	☐	☐
05.	☐	☐	☐	☒	25.	☐	☐	☒	☐	45.	☒	☐	☐	☐	65.	☐	☒	☐	☐
06.	☐	☒	☐	☐	26.	☐	☒	☐	☐	46.	☐	☐	☐	☒	66.	☐	☐	☒	☐
07.	☐	☐	☒	☐	27.	☐	☐	☒	☐	47.	☐	☐	☒	☐	67.	☐	☒	☐	☐
08.	☐	☐	☒	☐	28.	☒	☐	☐	☐	48.	☐	☐	☐	☒	68.	☐	☒	☐	☐
09.	☒	☐	☐	☐	29.	☐	☒	☐	☐	49.	☐	☒	☐	☐	69.	☐	☐	☒	☐
10.	☐	☐	☐	☒	30.	☐	☐	☒	☐	50.	☐	☐	☐	☒	70.	☐	☐	☐	☒
11.	☐	☐	☒	☐	31.	☒	☐	☐	☐	51.	☐	☐	☒	☐	71.	☐	☒	☐	☐
12.	☒	☐	☐	☐	32.	☐	☐	☐	☒	52.	☐	☒	☐	☐	72.	☐	☐	☐	☒
13.	☐	☐	☒	☐	33.	☐	☒	☐	☐	53.	☐	☐	☒	☐	73.	☒	☐	☐	☐
14.	☐	☐	☒	☐	34.	☐	☐	☒	☐	54.	☐	☐	☒	☐	74.	☐	☐	☐	☒
15.	☐	☐	☒	☐	35.	☐	☐	☐	☒	55.	☐	☐	☐	☒	75.	☒	☐	☐	☐
16.	☐	☒	☐	☐	36.	☒	☐	☐	☐	56.	☒	☐	☐	☐	76.	☐	☐	☐	☒
17.	☐	☒	☐	☐	37.	☐	☐	☒	☐	57.	☐	☒	☐	☐	77.	☐	☒	☐	☐
18.	☐	☐	☒	☐	38.	☒	☐	☐	☐	58.	☐	☐	☒	☐	78.	☐	☐	☐	☒
19.	☐	☐	☒	☐	39.	☐	☐	☐	☒	59.	☐	☐	☐	☒	79.	☐	☐	☐	☒
20.	☐	☒	☐	☐	40.	☐	☐	☒	☐	60.	☐	☐	☐	☒	80.	☒	☐	☐	☐

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 61. B => are in charge of | 62. B => thoroughly |
| 63. A => Having addressed and stamped it | 64. A => possibly |
| 65. B => quiet | 66. C => mathematics |
| 67. B => three-speed bicycle | 68. B => much |
| 69. C => as | 70. D => than in 2002 |
| 71. B => gets | 72. D => not to talk |
| 73. A => were | 74. D => comes |
| 75. A => has seen | 76. D => went |
| 77. B => can the world | 78. D => at the age of sixty-five |
| 79. D => bỏ "the" | 80. A => bỏ "not" |

UNIT 4

SPECIAL EDUCATION

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
01. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				21. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				41. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				61. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D			
02. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				22. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				42. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				62. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			
03. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				23. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				43. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				63. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D			
04. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				24. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				44. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				64. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			
05. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				25. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				45. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				65. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D			
06. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				26. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				46. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				66. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			
07. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				27. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				47. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				67. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D			
08. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				28. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				48. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				68. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D			
09. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				29. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				49. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				69. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D			
10. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				30. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				50. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				70. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D			
11. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				31. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				51. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				71. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D			
12. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				32. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				52. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				72. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			
13. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				33. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				53. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				73. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D			
14. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				34. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				54. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				74. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			
15. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				35. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				55. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				75. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D			
16. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				36. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				56. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				76. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D			
17. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				37. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				57. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				77. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			
18. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				38. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				58. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				78. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D			
19. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D				39. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				59. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D				79. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D			
20. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				40. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D				60. ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D				80. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D			

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 61. A => being | 62. D => and I |
| 63. C => with | 64. D => a /per |
| 65. A => was | 66. D => hasn't it |
| 67. C => brightest | 68. C => hardly (bỏ "never") |
| 69. B => is | 70. A => play |
| 71. C => an honest man | 72. D => can hardly |
| 73. B => to vote | 74. D => neither are they |
| 75. A => The | 76. B => our friends in Boston yesterday |
| 77. D => so did Jane | 78. B => not to remove |
| 79. B => of going | 80. D => so does Jane |

UNIT 5

TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1. ☐	☐	☒	☐	21. ☐	☐	☒	☐	41. ☐	☐	☐	☒	61. ☐	☐	☒	☐
2. ☐	☐	☐	☒	22. ☐	☐	☐	☒	42. ☐	☐	☒	☐	62. ☐	☐	☐	☒
3. ☒	☐	☐	☐	23. ☐	☐	☒	☐	43. ☐	☒	☐	☐	63. ☐	☒	☐	☐
4. ☐	☐	☐	☒	24. ☐	☐	☒	☐	44. ☐	☐	☒	☐	64. ☐	☐	☒	☐
5. ☐	☒	☐	☐	25. ☐	☐	☒	☐	45. ☐	☐	☒	☐	65. ☐	☐	☒	☐
6. ☒	☐	☐	☐	26. ☒	☐	☐	☐	46. ☒	☐	☐	☐	66. ☒	☐	☐	☐
7. ☐	☒	☐	☐	27. ☐	☒	☐	☐	47. ☐	☐	☐	☒	67. ☐	☒	☐	☐
8. ☒	☐	☐	☐	28. ☐	☒	☐	☐	48. ☒	☐	☐	☐	68. ☐	☐	☒	☐
9. ☐	☐	☐	☒	29. ☐	☒	☐	☐	49. ☒	☐	☐	☐	69. ☒	☐	☐	☐
10. ☐	☐	☒	☐	30. ☐	☐	☐	☒	50. ☐	☐	☐	☒	70. ☐	☐	☒	☐
11. ☐	☒	☐	☐	31. ☒	☐	☐	☐	51. ☒	☐	☐	☐	71. ☐	☐	☐	☒
12. ☐	☒	☐	☐	32. ☒	☐	☐	☐	52. ☐	☐	☒	☐	72. ☒	☐	☐	☐
13. ☐	☐	☐	☒	33. ☐	☒	☐	☐	53. ☐	☐	☐	☒	73. ☐	☒	☐	☐
14. ☐	☐	☒	☐	34. ☐	☐	☒	☐	54. ☐	☐	☐	☒	74. ☐	☒	☐	☐
15. ☐	☐	☒	☐	35. ☐	☒	☐	☐	55. ☐	☒	☐	☐	75. ☐	☐	☐	☒
16. ☐	☐	☒	☐	36. ☐	☐	☒	☐	56. ☒	☐	☐	☐	76. ☐	☒	☐	☐
17. ☐	☒	☐	☐	37. ☒	☐	☐	☐	57. ☐	☐	☐	☒	77. ☒	☐	☐	☐
18. ☐	☒	☐	☐	38. ☐	☐	☐	☒	58. ☐	☐	☐	☒	78. ☐	☐	☒	☐
19. ☒	☐	☐	☐	39. ☐	☐	☐	☒	59. ☐	☐	☒	☐	79. ☐	☐	☒	☐
20. ☒	☐	☐	☐	40. ☐	☒	☐	☐	60. ☐	☐	☐	☐	80. ☒	☐	☐	☐

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- 61. C => which
- 63. B => whose parents
- 65. C => which
- 67. B => whom
- 69. A => which
- 71. D => I gave
- 73. B => much
- 75. D => true
- 77. A => Despite
- 79. C => there is

- 62. D => bỏ "about"
- 64. C => is
- 66. A => Have you received
- 68. C => sits
- 70. C => enjoy
- 72. A => hard
- 74. B => another (bỏ "the")
- 76. B => to hear about
- 78. C => exactly
- 80. A => is used to

UNIT 6

AN EXCURSION

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
01. ○	○	●	○	21. ●	○	○	○	41. ●	○	○	○	61. ○	○	○	○
02. ●	○	○	○	22. ○	●	○	○	42. ○	○	○	●	62. ●	○	○	○
03. ○	○	○	●	23. ○	●	○	○	43. ○	●	○	○	63. ○	○	●	○
04. ○	●	○	○	24. ○	○	●	○	44. ○	○	○	●	64. ○	●	○	○
05. ○	○	○	●	25. ●	○	○	○	45. ○	○	●	○	65. ●	○	○	○
06. ●	○	○	○	26. ●	○	○	○	46. ○	○	●	○	66. ○	○	●	○
07. ○	○	○	●	27. ○	○	○	●	47. ○	●	○	○	67. ○	○	●	○
08. ○	○	●	○	28. ○	○	○	●	48. ○	●	○	○	68. ○	○	○	●
09. ○	●	○	○	29. ○	●	○	○	49. ○	○	●	○	69. ○	○	○	●
10. ○	●	○	○	30. ○	○	●	○	50. ○	○	○	●	70. ○	○	○	●
11. ●	○	○	○	31. ○	○	○	●	51. ○	●	○	○	71. ○	○	○	●
12. ○	○	●	○	32. ○	●	○	○	52. ○	○	●	○	72. ○	○	●	○
13. ○	○	●	○	33. ○	●	○	○	53. ○	○	●	○	73. ○	●	○	○
14. ○	○	●	○	34. ○	●	○	○	54. ●	○	○	○	74. ●	○	○	○
15. ○	●	○	○	35. ○	○	●	○	55. ○	○	○	●	75. ○	●	○	○
16. ○	○	●	○	36. ●	○	○	○	56. ●	○	○	○	76. ●	○	○	○
17. ○	○	○	●	37. ○	○	●	○	57. ○	○	●	○	77. ○	●	○	○
18. ●	○	○	○	38. ○	●	○	○	58. ○	○	○	●	78. ○	●	○	○
19. ○	○	○	●	39. ○	○	●	○	59. ○	○	●	○	79. ○	○	○	●
20. ○	○	○	●	40. ○	●	○	○	60. ○	●	○	○	80. ○	●	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 61. C => spent | 62. A => became |
| 63. C => would | 64. B => served |
| 65. A => has | 66. C => will |
| 67. C => lost | 68. D => became |
| 69. D => will potentially raise | 70. D => is |
| 71. D => measured | 72. C => is |
| 73. B => have been working | 74. A => country is in |
| 75. B => planted | 76. A => In as much as |
| 77. B => much | 78. B => another (bỏ "the") |
| 79. D => true | 80. B => to hear about |

UNIT 7

THE MASS MEDIA

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	☐	☐	☐	☒	21.	☒	☐	☐	☐	41.	☐	☒	☐	☐	61.	☐	☐	☒	☐
02.	☐	☐	☒	☐	22.	☐	☒	☐	☐	42.	☐	☐	☒	☐	62.	☐	☐	☒	☐
03.	☒	☐	☐	☐	23.	☒	☐	☐	☐	43.	☐	☒	☐	☐	63.	☐	☐	☒	☐
04.	☒	☐	☐	☐	24.	☐	☐	☐	☒	44.	☐	☐	☐	☒	64.	☐	☐	☐	☒
05.	☐	☒	☐	☐	25.	☐	☒	☐	☐	45.	☐	☒	☐	☐	65.	☐	☒	☐	☐
06.	☐	☒	☐	☐	26.	☒	☐	☐	☐	46.	☒	☐	☐	☐	66.	☐	☐	☐	☒
07.	☐	☐	☒	☐	27.	☐	☒	☐	☐	47.	☐	☐	☒	☐	67.	☐	☐	☐	☒
08.	☐	☐	☐	☒	28.	☒	☐	☐	☐	48.	☐	☐	☐	☒	68.	☐	☒	☐	☐
09.	☒	☐	☐	☐	29.	☒	☐	☐	☐	49.	☐	☒	☐	☐	69.	☐	☐	☒	☐
10.	☐	☐	☒	☐	30.	☐	☒	☐	☐	50.	☒	☐	☐	☐	70.	☐	☐	☐	☒
11.	☐	☐	☐	☒	31.	☐	☐	☒	☐	51.	☒	☐	☐	☐	71.	☐	☒	☐	☐
12.	☐	☐	☒	☐	32.	☐	☒	☐	☐	52.	☐	☒	☐	☐	72.	☒	☐	☐	☐
13.	☐	☐	☒	☐	33.	☐	☐	☐	☒	53.	☐	☐	☒	☐	73.	☐	☒	☐	☐
14.	☐	☒	☐	☐	34.	☐	☐	☐	☒	54.	☐	☐	☒	☐	74.	☐	☐	☒	☐
15.	☐	☒	☐	☐	35.	☒	☐	☐	☐	55.	☐	☐	☐	☒	75.	☐	☐	☒	☐
16.	☐	☒	☐	☐	36.	☐	☒	☐	☐	56.	☐	☒	☐	☐	76.	☐	☐	☒	☐
17.	☐	☐	☒	☐	37.	☐	☐	☐	☒	57.	☐	☒	☐	☐	77.	☒	☐	☐	☐
18.	☒	☐	☐	☐	38.	☒	☐	☐	☐	58.	☒	☐	☐	☐	78.	☐	☐	☐	☒
19.	☐	☐	☐	☒	39.	☐	☐	☒	☐	59.	☒	☐	☐	☐	79.	☐	☐	☒	☐
20.	☐	☒	☐	☐	40.	☐	☒	☐	☐	60.	☐	☐	☐	☒	80.	☐	☐	☒	☐

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. C => been	62. C => established
63. C => would have	64. D => coming
65. B => won	66. D => had
67. D => been	68. B => made
69. C => have	70. D => tried
71. B => lowest	72. A => are
73. B => in order	74. C => nor
75. C => are	76. C => that
77. A => being asked	78. D => raising
79. C => strange	80. C => bỏ "for"

UNIT 8

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
01. ●	○	○	○	21. ○	○	○	●	41. ○	●	○	○	61. C	●	○	○
02. ○	●	○	○	22. ○	●	○	○	42. ○	●	○	○	62. C	○	○	●
03. ○	○	○	●	23. ●	○	○	○	43. ○	○	●	○	63. C	○	○	●
04. ○	○	●	○	24. ○	○	○	●	44. ●	○	○	○	64. ●	○	○	○
05. ○	○	○	●	25. ○	●	○	○	45. ○	○	●	○	65. C	○	●	○
06. ○	○	○	●	26. ○	○	●	○	46. ○	●	○	○	66. C	○	○	●
07. ○	●	○	○	27. ●	○	○	○	47. ○	○	○	●	67. C	○	●	○
08. ○	○	●	○	28. ○	●	○	○	48. ●	○	○	○	68. C	●	○	○
09. ●	○	○	○	29. ○	○	●	○	49. ○	○	●	○	69. ●	○	○	○
10. ○	●	○	○	30. ○	●	○	○	50. ○	○	○	●	70. C	○	●	○
11. ●	○	○	○	31. ○	●	○	○	51. ○	●	○	○	71. C	○	○	●
12. ○	●	○	○	32. ○	○	●	○	52. ●	○	○	○	72. C	○	●	○
13. ○	●	○	○	33. ○	○	○	●	53. ○	○	○	●	73. C	●	○	○
14. ○	○	○	●	34. ○	○	●	○	54. ○	●	○	○	74. C	○	●	○
15. ○	○	●	○	35. ○	●	○	○	55. ○	○	●	○	75. C	●	○	○
16. ●	○	○	○	36. ○	○	●	○	56. ○	○	○	●	76. ●	○	○	○
17. ○	○	○	●	37. ○	●	○	○	57. ○	○	○	●	77. C	○	○	●
18. ●	○	○	○	38. ●	○	○	○	58. ○	○	●	○	78. ●	○	○	○
19. ○	○	●	○	39. ○	●	○	○	59. ●	○	○	○	79. ●	○	○	○
20. ○	●	○	○	40. ○	○	○	●	60. ○	●	○	○	80. C	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. B => found	62. D => civilized
63. D => to	64. A => At the end
65. C => few	66. D => its
67. C => enter	68. B => are
69. A => old houses	70. C => live
71. D => totally	72. C => to
73. B => had been	74. C => situated
75. B => problems	76. A => didn't have to work
77. D => must have shot	78. A => have
79. A => come up	80. C => to give

UNIT 9

UNDERSEA WORLD

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	○	○	●	○
02.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	○	○	○	●	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	●	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	●	○	○	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○	64.	○	○	●	○
05.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	○	●	○
06.	○	●	○	○	26.	●	○	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○	66.	○	○	●	○
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	●	○	○	○	67.	○	○	○	●
08.	○	●	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	○	●	○	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	○	○	●	69.	○	○	○	●
10.	●	○	○	○	30.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	●	○	○	70.	○	○	●	○
11.	○	○	○	●	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	○	○	○	●	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	●	○	○	○	72.	●	○	○	○
13.	○	○	●	○	33.	○	○	○	●	53.	○	○	●	○	73.	○	○	○	●
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	○	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	○	○	○
15.	○	●	○	○	35.	●	○	○	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	○	○	○
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	○	●	○	56.	○	●	○	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	○	○	●	57.	○	○	○	●	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	●	○	○	○	78.	○	●	○	○
19.	○	○	○	●	39.	○	○	○	●	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	●	○	○	○
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	○	○	○	●	60.	○	○	●	○	80.	●	○	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 61. C => at | 62. B => adjective |
| 63. C => with (bỏ "its") | 64. C => breaks |
| 65. C => clean | 66. C => whom |
| 67. D => of | 68. B => were |
| 69. D => do we | 70. C => on going |
| 71. B => how old she was | 72. A => thay "that" bằng "which" |
| 73. D => that is called | 74. B => playing |
| 75. B => not to look | 76. A => for Maria to speak Spanish |
| 77. C => thinking | 78. B => wanted to go outdoors |
| 79. A => Although | 80. A => need |

UNIT 10

CONSERVATION

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	☐	☐	☒	☐	21.	☐	☒	☐	☐	41.	☐	☐	☒	☐	61.	☐	☐	☒	☐
02.	☒	☐	☐	☐	22.	☒	☐	☐	☐	42.	☐	☐	☐	☒	62.	☐	☐	☐	☒
03.	☐	☒	☐	☐	23.	☐	☐	☐	☐	43.	☐	☐	☐	☒	63.	☐	☐	☒	☐
04.	☐	☐	☐	☒	24.	☐	☐	☒	☐	44.	☐	☐	☒	☐	64.	☒	☐	☐	☐
05.	☐	☐	☒	☐	25.	☐	☐	☐	☒	45.	☐	☒	☐	☐	65.	☐	☒	☐	☐
06.	☐	☒	☐	☐	26.	☒	☐	☐	☐	46.	☒	☐	☐	☐	66.	☒	☐	☐	☐
07.	☒	☐	☐	☐	27.	☐	☐	☒	☐	47.	☐	☐	☒	☐	67.	☐	☐	☐	☒
08.	☐	☐	☒	☐	28.	☒	☐	☐	☐	48.	☐	☒	☐	☐	58.	☐	☒	☐	☐
09.	☐	☐	☐	☒	29.	☐	☐	☒	☐	49.	☒	☐	☐	☐	69.	☐	☐	☐	☒
10.	☒	☐	☐	☐	30.	☐	☒	☐	☐	50.	☐	☐	☐	☒	70.	☒	☐	☐	☐
11.	☒	☐	☐	☐	31.	☒	☐	☐	☐	51.	☒	☐	☐	☐	71.	☐	☒	☐	☐
12.	☐	☐	☒	☐	32.	☐	☒	☐	☐	52.	☒	☐	☐	☐	72.	☒	☐	☐	☐
13.	☒	☐	☐	☐	33.	☐	☐	☐	☒	53.	☐	☒	☐	☐	73.	☐	☐	☒	☐
14.	☐	☐	☐	☒	34.	☐	☐	☒	☐	54.	☒	☐	☐	☐	74.	☐	☒	☐	☐
15.	☐	☐	☐	☒	35.	☐	☐	☒	☐	55.	☐	☐	☒	☐	75.	☐	☐	☒	☐
16.	☐	☐	☐	☒	36.	☒	☐	☐	☐	56.	☐	☒	☐	☐	76.	☐	☒	☐	☐
17.	☐	☐	☒	☐	37.	☐	☐	☐	☒	57.	☐	☐	☐	☒	77.	☐	☒	☐	☐
18.	☐	☐	☒	☐	38.	☐	☒	☐	☐	58.	☐	☐	☒	☐	78.	☐	☒	☐	☐
19.	☐	☐	☒	☐	39.	☒	☐	☐	☐	59.	☒	☐	☐	☐	79.	☒	☐	☐	☐
20.	☐	☐	☐	☒	40.	☐	☒	☐	☐	60.	☐	☐	☒	☐	80.	☒	☐	☐	☐

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 61. C => my cousin | 62. D => can stay (bỏ "there") |
| 63. C => have | 64. A => so nervous |
| 65. B => Mathew looked | 66. A => would |
| 67. D => in that | 68. B => by myself/ on my own |
| 69. D => wait | 70. A => took |
| 71. B => used (bỏ "that") | 72. A => music |
| 73. C => surrounded | 74. B => cause (bỏ "of") |
| 75. C => simple | 76. B => too |
| 77. B => many | 78. B => much money |
| 79. A => percent | 80. A => although |

UNIT 11

NATIONAL PARKS

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
01. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	21. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	41. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	61. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐												
02. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	22. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	42. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	62. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐												
03. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	23. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	43. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	63. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												
04. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	24. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	44. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	64. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒												
05. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	25. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	45. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	65. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐												
06. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	26. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	46. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	66. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												
07. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	27. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	47. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	67. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐												
08. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	28. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	48. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	68. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐												
09. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	29. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	49. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	69. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒												
10. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	30. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	50. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	70. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												
11. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	31. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	51. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	71. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												
12. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	32. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	52. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	72. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐												
13. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	33. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	53. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	73. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐												
14. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	34. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	54. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	74. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐												
15. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	35. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	55. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	75. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐												
16. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	36. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	56. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	76. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒												
17. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	37. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	57. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	77. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒												
18. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	38. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	58. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	78. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												
19. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	39. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	59. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	79. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												
20. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	40. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	60. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	80. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐												

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. B => sold (bỏ "to")	62. B => intelligent enough
63. C => carefully	64. D => high
65. B => are	66. C => all over (bỏ "of")
67. B => to find	68. B => have you been
69. D => to read (bỏ "it")	70. C => such a way
71. C => contains	72. A => The violence
73. A => really	74. A => of
75. B => for	76. D => certainly
77. D => a day	78. C => bỏ "about"
79. C => accommodation	80. C => stories

UNIT 12

MUSIC

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	●	○	○	○	41.	○	●	○	○	61.	○	●	○	○
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	●	○	○	○
03.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	●	○	63.	○	○	○	○
04.	○	●	○	○	24.	●	○	○	○	44.	○	○	○	●	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	○	○	●	○	25.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	○	●	○	65.	○	●	○	○
06.	○	○	○	●	26.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	○	○	●	66.	○	○	○	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	○	●	47.	●	○	○	○	67.	○	●	○	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	○	○	●	○	48.	●	○	○	○	68.	○	○	○	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	●	○	○	69.	○	○	○	○
10.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	○	○	○
11.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	○	○	●	51.	○	●	○	○	71.	○	○	○	○
12.	○	○	●	○	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	●	○	○
13.	○	●	○	○	33.	○	○	●	○	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	○	○	○	●
14.	○	○	○	●	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	●	○	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	○	●	○	35.	●	○	○	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	○	○	○	●	76.	○	○	○	○
17.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	●	○	○	○	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	○	○	●	○	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	○	●	○	○	78.	○	○	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	○	●	59.	○	○	●	○	79.	●	○	○	○
20.	○	●	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	●	○	○	○	80.	●	○	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 61. B => buying | 62. A => finally |
| 63. C => at | 64. B => your |
| 65. B => quite | 66. C => went |
| 67. B => such | 68. C => to finish |
| 69. C => to have | 70. C => began (bỏ "for") |
| 71. C => get back | 72. B => bỏ "to" |
| 73. D => astonish (bỏ "to") | 74. D => open |
| 75. D => dry | 76. C => rain |
| 77. B => most | 78. C => anything |
| 79. A => left | 80. A => is closed |

UNIT 13

FILM AND CINEMA

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
01. ☐	☐	☒	☐	21. ☐	☒	☐	☐	41. ☐	☐	☒	☐	61. ☐	☐	☐	☒
02. ☐	☒	☐	☐	22. ☒	☐	☐	☐	42. ☒	☐	☐	☐	62. ☐	☐	☒	☐
03. ☐	☐	☐	☒	23. ☐	☒	☐	☐	43. ☐	☐	☐	☒	63. ☐	☐	☐	☒
04. ☒	☐	☐	☐	24. ☒	☐	☐	☐	44. ☐	☐	☐	☒	64. ☐	☒	☐	☐
05. ☐	☐	☒	☐	25. ☐	☐	☐	☒	45. ☐	☐	☒	☐	65. ☐	☐	☒	☐
06. ☐	☐	☐	☒	26. ☐	☒	☐	☐	46. ☐	☐	☐	☒	66. ☐	☒	☐	☐
07. ☐	☐	☒	☐	27. ☐	☒	☐	☐	47. ☐	☐	☒	☐	67. ☐	☒	☐	☐
08. ☐	☐	☐	☒	28. ☐	☐	☒	☐	48. ☒	☐	☐	☐	68. ☐	☐	☐	☒
09. ☐	☐	☒	☐	29. ☐	☐	☒	☐	49. ☐	☒	☐	☐	69. ☐	☐	☐	☒
10. ☒	☐	☐	☐	30. ☐	☒	☐	☐	50. ☒	☐	☐	☐	70. ☐	☐	☒	☐
11. ☐	☒	☐	☐	31. ☒	☐	☐	☐	51. ☐	☒	☐	☐	71. ☐	☐	☐	☒
12. ☐	☐	☒	☐	32. ☐	☐	☒	☐	52. ☐	☒	☐	☐	72. ☐	☒	☐	☐
13. ☐	☐	☒	☐	33. ☐	☒	☐	☐	53. ☐	☐	☒	☐	73. ☐	☒	☐	☐
14. ☐	☐	☒	☐	34. ☒	☐	☐	☐	54. ☒	☐	☐	☐	74. ☐	☐	☒	☐
15. ☐	☐	☐	☒	35. ☐	☒	☐	☐	55. ☐	☐	☐	☒	75. ☐	☐	☐	☒
16. ☐	☒	☐	☐	36. ☐	☐	☒	☐	56. ☒	☐	☐	☐	76. ☐	☐	☒	☐
17. ☐	☒	☐	☐	37. ☐	☐	☐	☒	57. ☐	☐	☒	☐	77. ☐	☐	☒	☐
18. ☒	☐	☐	☐	38. ☐	☐	☒	☐	58. ☒	☐	☐	☐	78. ☒	☐	☐	☐
19. ☐	☒	☐	☐	39. ☐	☒	☐	☐	59. ☐	☐	☐	☒	79. ☐	☐	☐	☒
20. ☒	☐	☐	☐	40. ☒	☐	☐	☐	60. ☒	☐	☐	☐	80. ☐	☐	☐	☒

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. D => astronomy (bỏ "the")

63. D => on

65. B => because of

67. B => borrow

69. D => efficiently

71. D => saved

73. B => the

75. D => a

77. C => one of the

79. D => a

62. C => park

64. B => these

66. B => takes

68. D => the time of the meeting

70. C => themselves

72. B => asking

74. C => the

76. C => the time

78. A => time

80. D => television (bỏ "the")

UNIT 14

THE WORLD CUP

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	☐	☐	☒	☐	21.	☐	☐	☒	☐	41.	☒	☐	☐	☐	61.	☐	☐	☒	☐
02.	☐	☒	☐	☐	22.	☒	☐	☐	☐	42.	☐	☐	☒	☐	62.	☐	☐	☐	☒
03.	☐	☐	☐	☒	23.	☐	☒	☐	☐	43.	☐	☐	☐	☒	63.	☐	☐	☒	☐
04.	☒	☐	☐	☐	24.	☐	☒	☐	☐	44.	☐	☐	☒	☐	64.	☐	☐	☐	☒
05.	☐	☐	☐	☒	25.	☒	☐	☐	☐	45.	☒	☐	☐	☐	65.	☐	☐	☐	☒
06.	☐	☒	☐	☐	26.	☐	☐	☐	☒	46.	☐	☐	☒	☐	66.	☒	☐	☐	☐
07.	☐	☐	☒	☐	27.	☒	☐	☐	☐	47.	☒	☐	☐	☐	67.	☐	☒	☐	☐
08.	☐	☒	☐	☐	28.	☐	☐	☒	☐	48.	☐	☐	☒	☐	68.	☒	☐	☐	☐
09.	☒	☐	☐	☐	29.	☐	☐	☒	☐	49.	☒	☐	☐	☐	69.	☐	☐	☐	☒
10.	☐	☐	☒	☐	30.	☐	☒	☐	☐	50.	☐	☐	☐	☒	70.	☒	☐	☐	☐
11.	☐	☐	☐	☒	31.	☐	☒	☐	☐	51.	☐	☒	☐	☐	71.	☒	☐	☐	☐
12.	☐	☒	☐	☐	32.	☒	☐	☐	☐	52.	☐	☐	☒	☐	72.	☐	☒	☐	☐
13.	☒	☐	☐	☐	33.	☐	☐	☒	☐	53.	☐	☒	☐	☐	73.	☐	☒	☐	☐
14.	☐	☒	☐	☐	34.	☒	☐	☐	☐	54.	☒	☐	☐	☐	74.	☐	☐	☐	☒
15.	☐	☐	☒	☐	35.	☐	☐	☐	☒	55.	☐	☐	☒	☐	75.	☐	☒	☐	☐
16.	☐	☐	☐	☒	36.	☐	☐	☒	☐	56.	☐	☒	☐	☐	76.	☐	☐	☒	☐
17.	☐	☒	☐	☐	37.	☐	☐	☒	☐	57.	☐	☒	☐	☐	77.	☐	☐	☒	☐
18.	☒	☐	☐	☐	38.	☐	☐	☐	☒	58.	☐	☐	☒	☐	78.	☐	☒	☐	☐
19.	☐	☐	☒	☐	39.	☐	☒	☐	☐	59.	☐	☐	☐	☒	79.	☐	☐	☐	☒
20.	☐	☐	☐	☒	40.	☐	☐	☒	☐	60.	☒	☐	☐	☐	80.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. C => anything

63. C => have to

65. D => as

67. B => had been

69. D => take

71. A => are

73. B => walking (bỏ "was")

75. B => interested

77. C => receiving

79. D => much

62. D => tomorrow morning (bỏ "on")

64. D => repaired

66. A => is

68. A => I'll

70. A => had left

72. B => at the station

74. D => since

76. C => that

78. B => will

80. B => to come (bỏ "will")

UNIT 15

CITIES

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	●	○	○	○	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○	61.	○	○	●	○
02.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	●	○	○	○	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	●	○	○	23.	●	○	○	○	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	○	○	●	64.	○	○	●	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	○	●	○
06.	○	○	○	●	26.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	○	●	○	66.	○	○	●	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	●	○	○	67.	○	○	●	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	○	●	○	○	48.	○	○	●	○	68.	●	○	○	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	●	○	○	○	30.	●	○	○	○	50.	●	○	○	○	70.	○	○	●	○
11.	○	○	●	○	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	○	○	○	●	71.	○	○	○	●
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	○	○	●	○	72.	○	●	○	○
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	○	●	53.	○	●	○	○	73.	○	○	●	○
14.	○	●	○	○	34.	○	○	○	●	54.	○	○	○	●	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	●	○	○	○	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	●	○	○	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	○	○	○	●
17.	●	○	○	○	37.	●	○	○	○	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	●	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	○	○	●	○	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. C => such (bỏ "that")
63. C => as
65. C => well
67. C => calling (bỏ "to")
69. B => arrived (bỏ "in")
71. D => had ever been
73. C => to turn back
75. D => what he was saying
77. B => why
79. D => to cross
62. B => most of
64. C => either
66. C => longer (bỏ "more")
68. A => was
70. C => thought
72. B => having learnt
74. D => to
76. D => said (bỏ "to")
78. B => looking
80. D => to reach

UNIT 16

HISTORICAL PLACES

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	●	○	○	○	41.	○	●	○	○	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	○	○	●	○	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	●	○	○	○	62.	○	○	●	○
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	○	●	63.	○	●	○	○
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	○	○	●
05.	●	○	○	○	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	●	○	65.	●	○	○	○
06.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	○	●	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	○	●
07.	○	○	○	●	27.	○	○	○	●	47.	○	●	○	○	67.	○	○	●	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	○	○	○	●
09.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	○	●	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	○	●	○
11.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	●	○	○	51.	○	○	○	●	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	●	○	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	○	●	○	○	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	○	○	●	○
14.	○	○	○	●	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	○	●	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	●	○	○	55.	○	○	●	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	○	●	○	○	76.	○	○	○	●
17.	○	●	○	○	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	○	●	○	○	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	●	○	○	○	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	●	○	○	○
20.	○	●	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	○	○	○	●	80.	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 80

61. D => for you	62. C => to be good
63. B => to meet	64. D => is foolish
65. A => given	66. D => like that
67. C => hadn't	68. D => do
69. C => for	70. C => bed
71. B => feed	72. B => lost
73. C => station car-park	74. D => deliver
75. B => hadn't	76. D => repaired
77. B => so	78. D => was
79. A => was	80. C => out

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

16 Hàng Chuối - Hai Bà Trưng - Hà Nội
ĐT (04) 9715012; (04) 7685236. Fax: (04) 9714899
E-mail: nxb@vnu.edu.vn

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO
Tổng biên tập PHẠM THÀNH HÙNG

Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung

Biên tập nội dung
TRẦN LÂM DUNG
Chế bản
NHÀ SÁCH ALPHA
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KỶ SƠN

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Mã số: 2L - 55 - ĐH2006

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